

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII,

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1825.

NO. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

LIST OF LAWS,

Passed December Session, 1824.

1. A supplement to the act, entitled an act, for the relief of Greenbury L. Raleigh, of Dorchester county.
2. An act to alter and change the name of John Staup of Baltimore county, to John Staup Murray.
3. An act to enlarge further the powers of the trustees of the poor of Harford county, and for other purposes.
4. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act, to incorporate a school in Alleghany county, by the name of Alleghany county School.
5. An act to introduce wholesome water into the city of Frederick.
6. A further supplement to an act, entitled an act, empowering the Levy Court of Cecil county at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Octorara Creek, in said county, at or near Samuel Rowland's Store.
7. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Athenaeum.
8. An act to divorce William L. Stewart, and Elizabeth his wife.
9. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act declaring the assent of the legislature, to the devise of lands in the will of John Postly, late of Worcester county deceased, to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in United States of America.
10. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts of the several counties in this state.
11. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.
12. An act to ascertain and settle the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.
13. An act to change the place of holding the elections in the second election district, in Anne Arundel county.
14. A supplement to an act, entitled, a further additional supplement to the act, for the distribution of a certain fund, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.
15. An act to authorise John L. Jaquez to cut a canal therein mentioned, in Dorchester county.
16. An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners appointed to divide St. Mary's county into five separate election districts, by virtue of an act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and confirmed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-three.
17. An act for the relief of Mary Cheezum of Caroline county.
18. An act to alter and change the name of John Vaime of Caroline county, to John Clinton Cooper.
19. An act to change and alter the name of Thomas Gorell of Harford, a minor of Harford county, to Thomas Jeffery.
20. An act for the relief of George Dashiell, late sheriff of Somerset county, and Beuchem Acworth, John Fowler, and Benjamin Dashiell, his securities.
21. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to coroners.
22. An act for the benefit of Robert Landers of Frederick county.
23. An act authorising the county court of Calvert county, to act in the case therein mentioned.
24. An act to incorporate the union fire-company of Middletown, in Frederick county.
25. An act to repeal an act, passed at December session eighteen hundred and seventeen, preventing swine and geese from going at large in the town of Rockville Montgomery county.
26. An act for the relief of Christian Erining of Washington county.
27. An act to repeal an act, relating to the removal of criminal causes in Baltimore city and county court, passed at December session eighteen hundred & twenty-one, chapter two hundred and forty-four.
28. An act to empower the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint a Bailiff for the town of Vienna in said county.
29. An act to incorporate Emmitsburgh in Frederick county.
30. An act for the relief of Catharine Hyatt of Washington county.
31. An act for the relief of Osborn Sprigg.
32. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Bellona gunpowder company of Maryland.
33. An act to incorporate the village of Port Deposit in Cecil county.
34. An act to authorize the Governor and Council of Maryland, to appoint one justice of the levy court for each election district of Frederick county.
35. An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Anne Arundel county.
36. An act for the relief of Beal C. Stinchcomb, of the county of Frederick.
37. An act to authorise the levy court of Washington county, to levy a sum of money, for the purpose of purchasing and providing a farm for the better and more economical support of the poor of Washington county.
38. An act for the revaluation of the assessable property in Prince Georges county.
39. An act relating to two deeds of Manumission recorded amongst the records of Kent county.
40. An act for the relief of Caesar Peterson of Prince Georges county.
41. An act to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money to build a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder, on the road leading from the town of Manchester in said county, by John Schank's Mill to Pennsylvania.
42. An act for the benefit of Michael Lynch of Frederick county.
43. An act for the benefit of Thomas Lynch, and Barnover Keen of Frederick county.
44. An act supplementary to an act, entitled

- an act for the relief of Buckler Bond and others, of Harford county.
45. An act for the benefit of William Clark of Montgomery county.
46. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county.
47. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Westminster General Meeting House in Frederick county.
48. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to increase the pay of the judges of the orphan's court for the several counties therein mentioned.
49. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the removal of lunatic paupers from the several counties of this state to the Maryland Hospital, passed at December session, 1817.
50. An act to authorise the levy court of Washington county, to levy a sum of money to aid in the erection of a bridge over the Conococheague creek, on the road leading from Mercersburg to Hagers-town.
51. A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Elizabeth-town in Washington county, to Hager's-town, and to incorporate the same.
52. An act to incorporate the United Beneficial Society of Baltimore.
53. An act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state.
54. An act ceasing to the United States the Jurisdiction of the State of Maryland, in, to, and over certain lands on Thomas's Point and Pooles Island.
55. An act for the relief of John C. King of the city of Baltimore.
56. An act for the relief of John W. Steinmetz of Washington county.
57. An act to repeal an act, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, chapter fifteen, relating to the protection of slave holders in Dorchester county.
58. An act to reduce the number of the board of trustees of Washington Academy in Somerset county.
59. An act requiring the Judges of the county courts of the fourth judicial district of this state, to set apart certain days for the transaction of Chancery business in said courts.
60. An act for the benefit of the trustees of Saint Lucas' Reformed Church in Union Town Frederick county.
61. An act authorizing the recording of a deed of Manumission.
62. An act for the relief of Renben D. Tucker, of Burlington county in the state of New Jersey.
63. An act to authorize two Justices of the Peace, to judge and approve of the security in cases therein mentioned.
64. An act to lay a tax on Billiard Tables.
65. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the trial of causes in Baltimore county court.
66. An act authorizing John Heiner, George Troxall and John Harbaugh, senior of Frederick county to sell and convey the parsonage house and lot in Emmitsburgh.
67. An act to repeal an act, entitled 'an act to alter, change and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Alleghany county into eight separate election districts, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and confirmed at December session, eighteen hundred and seventeen.
68. An act for the division of the real estate of the heirs of Edward Wilson, and of the grantees of Lydia his widow.
69. An additional supplement to the act, entitled 'an act to establish the line between Frederick and Washington counties,' passed at December session, 1810, chapter six.
70. An act to incorporate the Franklin school association of Monocacy and Toms creek in Frederick county.
71. An act to incorporate the President and Directors of the Baltimore Gunpowder Company.
72. An act to repeal the twelfth and thirteenth sections of an act for the relief of the poor of Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-one—chapter one hundred and fifty-four.
73. An act to confirm an act passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes.
74. A further supplement to an act entitled an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province and limiting the extent of them.
75. An act for the relief of John Ritchie of Prince Georges county.
76. An act to enable Simon Frazier of Prince Georges county to purchase and hold real property within this state.
77. A supplement to the act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning in Cecil county.
78. An act for the relief of negro Sophia and her two children James and Rachel, Jun.
79. An act to confirm an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
80. An act for the benefit of the Devises of George Poe, deceased.
81. An act for the relief of Sarah McIlvaine, of the city of Baltimore.
82. An act for the relief of Robert G. Russell, of Frederick county.
83. An act for the relief of Ezra Mantz, Gideon Mantz and David Mantz, of Frederick county.
84. An act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven election districts and for other purposes.
85. An act to prohibit the transportation of absconding slaves to Hayti and elsewhere.
86. An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the intersection of the Baltimore and Frederick town turnpike road near the third milestone on said road to McVile in Baltimore county.
87. An act relating to the trustees of the poor and judges of the orphan's courts of the several counties in this state.
88. An act to authorize the orphan's court of Frederick county to open and review the account of the executors of Philip Juda, late of Frederick county, deceased, and to correct any error which may have been made in the settlement of the said account.
89. An act to prevent geese and swine from going at large in the village of Denton in Caroline county.

90. An act to incorporate the mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore.
91. An act to revive an act, for the benefit of Anne Rochester and Francis Rochester.
92. An act incorporating a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Frederick to Harper's Ferry.
93. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act, to authorise Hannah J. Hayes, guardian of the minor children of Stephen Hayes, late of Cecil county deceased, to sell and convey all the right, title and interest of the said minor children, to certain real and personal estate therein mentioned.
94. An act to exempt the rifle company commanded by Ignatius Brown, of the forty seventh regiment Maryland Militia, from regimental and battalion musters.
95. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act relating to the treasurers of the state on the eastern and western shore, the clerks of the court of appeals, the clerk of the several county courts, the clerk of the city court of Baltimore, the register in chancery, and registers of wills in the several counties in this state.
96. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Patrick Kennedy, late of Cecil county deceased.
97. An act for the relief of Edward Ellsworth of the city of New York.
98. An act to enable William H. Willson of Baltimore county, to purchase and hold real property in this state.
99. An act for the relief of John Middleton of Prince Georges county.
100. An act to provide for old and infirm negro slaves belonging to deceased persons' estates.
101. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act, to incorporate the trustees of the Franklin Academy or School in Baltimore county.
102. An act to enable the mayor and city council of Frederick to receive a bequest for the purposes therein mentioned.
103. An act to divorce Jan Williams and her husband James Williams of the city of Baltimore.
104. An act for the relief of Sophia Pitt of Dorchester county.
105. An act relating to the turnpike roads within the city of Baltimore.
106. An act to divorce Mary Snowden and her husband John Snowden of Cecil county.
107. An act to divorce Amelia Hamilton and her husband George C. Hamilton of Washington county.
108. An act to divorce Tom Issett and her husband of Frederick county.
109. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate public ferries.
110. An act to authorize the trustees of the poor for Montgomery county, to purchase a piece of land adjoining the poor's house in said county.
111. An act authorizing the recording of a deed from Robert Dennis to Edward Biggen.
112. An act to make sale of the poor's house and public lands thereto belonging in Talbot county.
113. An act for the benefit of Joseph Philips of Cecil county.
114. An act for the relief of Benjamin Bromwell of Baltimore county.
115. An act to alter and amend the constitution so as to allow to the city of Baltimore a representation equal to that of the several counties of this state.
116. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the village of Port Deposit in Cecil county.
117. An act for the relief of Rosanna Crowl of Baltimore county.
118. An act to divorce Sarah Kerr and her husband John Kerr.
119. An act to divorce Allen Ward of Baltimore county.
120. An act to confirm the proceeding of Somerset county court.
121. An act to divorce John Clark, of Caroline county.
122. An act to divorce Eliza Fish, of Cecil county, and her husband John Fish.
123. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the benefit of the infant children and heirs at law, of Jesse Wainwright, late of Somerset county deceased.
124. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to encourage the destruction of crows, in St. Mary's county.
125. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting a monument or statue, to the memory of Washington.
126. An act relating to the governor and council of this state.
127. An act to authorize the Orphan's court of Calvert county, to cause the real estate of the late William Reynolds of Calvert County to be sold.
128. An act for the relief of James McIntire, a convict prisoner in the jail of Allegany county.
129. An act to alter and abolish so much of the constitution and form of government of the state of Maryland, as relates to the oath to be taken by the Senators and Delegates previous to the election of Governor and Council.
130. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the town of Cumberland in Allegany county, and to incorporate the same, together with the supplements thereto and for other purposes.
131. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate lotteries.
132. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Frederick county.
133. An act giving compulsory process after summons to procure the attendance of witnesses in causes and other proceedings in the high court of Chancery or in the county courts of equity.
134. An act for the relief of Doctor Robert Wright of Queen Ann's county.
135. An act to authorise the Justices of the Orphan's court of Cecil county to appoint their clerk.
136. An act to alter and change the name of John Ward of Harford county, to John Smith Ward.
137. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act authorising and requiring the levy court

- of Frederick county to provide a suitable room for holding the orphan's court of said county, and safe keeping of the records and papers of said court.
138. A further additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
139. An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts and collection of the public revenue.
140. An act relating to the appointment of Constables in this state and for other purposes.
141. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act taxing or licensing certain dealers in lottery tickets and others, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, chapter two hundred and thirty-two.
142. An act relating to a public landing and wharf, at a place commonly called the Ship Yard in Kent county.
143. An act supplementary to an act passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, an act to establish and regulate a market, at Bridge-Town in Kent county and for other purposes therein mentioned.
144. An act to amend an act concerning crimes and punishments.
145. An act relating to Coroners' bonds.
146. An act to alter and repeal such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Somerset county into election districts.
147. A further supplement to an act entitled an act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.
148. An act relative to licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, licenses to retail spirituous liquors at horse races, and licenses to hawkers and pedlars.
149. An act relating to the treasurers of the Western and Eastern Shores of Maryland.
150. An act to change the name of Louisa Decoutres, to that of Louisa Jacob.
151. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.
152. An act to widen Water street between South and South Calvert Streets, in the city of Baltimore.
153. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to repeal an act, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and twelve, relating to the suppression of a public road in Prince Georges county.
154. An act for the relief of Margaret Parke of Baltimore county.
155. An act to authorize the building of a bridge over the river Patapsco, at Sweetser's ferry.
156. An act for the benefit of the trustees of the school house in Reisterstown, Baltimore county.
157. An act to open and extend pleasant street in the city of Baltimore.
158. A further supplement to the act, entitled, a supplement to the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of dry goods, and for other purposes, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-one, chapter 246.
159. An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state.
160. An act for the preservation of the breed of wild deer in Baltimore county.
161. An act for the relief of Rebecca Wilfily of Queen Ann's county.
162. An act empowering the levy court of Harford county in their discretion, to build a bridge over Deer creek in said county.
163. An act to provide for the prompt settlement and final close of the concerns of the bank of Caroline.
164. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore.
165. An act to appoint commissioners to review the ninth and part of the tenth election districts in Baltimore county, and establish a proper place for holding the election.
166. An act to repeal certain acts of assembly therein mentioned.
167. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Queen Ann's county.
168. An act to authorise the building of a bridge over the river Patapsco, at the place called Hammond's Ferry.
169. An act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction at Cedar Point, and at Point Look Out, in Saint Mary's county, and at Smith's Island, in Cajeys Straights in Somerset county, for the erection of light houses thereon.
170. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect a town in Queen Ann's county, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety-six, chapter eighteen.
171. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways.
172. An act to appoint commissioners to review the fourth election district in Baltimore county; and to establish the proper places for holding all future elections.
173. An act to divorce Christina Kiper of Washington county, and her husband John Kiper.
174. An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Allegany county.

175. An act for the relief of Samuel Grove, of Washington county.
176. A further supplement to the act, entitled an act to establish the divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties.
177. An act to divorce Caroline R. Eilers, of Baltimore city.
178. An act to compensate the adjutant general of this state.
179. An act for the benefit of Jonathan Naale Laughlin and his heirs.
180. An act to confirm the vestry of Port Tobacco Parish and their successors, the right to a lot of ground therein mentioned.
181. A supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to salted fish brought to the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, chapter two hundred and three.
182. An act for the relief of Selick Osburn of the city of Baltimore.
183. An act authorising the appointment of Bailiffs in Rockville in Montgomery county, and Leonard Town in St. Mary's county.
184. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state.
185. An act to make valid the acts and proceedings of Johnson Simpers as a justice of the peace for Cecil county.
186. An act to divorce Mary McDaniel of Washington county, and her husband Richard McDaniel.
187. An act relative to the assessment of taxes on certain lands lying in the vicinity of Annapolis.
188. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.
189. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to Justices of the Peace in the city of Baltimore.
190. An act to explain and amend the act, entitled, an act to tax certain offices.
191. An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.
192. An act to incorporate the Frederick county free school society, and for other purposes.
193. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish the divisional lines between Anne-Arundel counties.
194. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate St. Mary's Orphanal female school in the city of Baltimore.
195. An act to repeal an act therein mentioned.
196. An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the sixth judicial district of Maryland.
197. An act for the relief of Julianna Marriott of Baltimore county.
198. An act for the relief of the infant children of James Piper.
199. An act relating to the banks in this state.
200. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act against excessive usury.
201. An act to form certain rifle companies therein mentioned into a regiment.
202. An additional supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to sheriffs and for other purposes, passed at December session eighteen hundred and thirteen, chapter 102.
203. An act to repeal part of an act passed at December session eighteen hundred and six.
204. An act to incorporate the Rockrun turnpike road company.
205. An act for the relief of the Hebrews in Maryland.
206. An act to abolish the imprisonment of females for debt.
207. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire at the present session.
208. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

CORONATION OF THE FRENCH KING.

Charles the 10th is to be, (or most likely has been before this) crowned at Rheims. The following to a republican understanding, very ridiculous account of the ceremony is translated from the Paris Constitutionnelle.—Upon the appointed day the ceremonial commences at six in the morning, when a deputation, composed of laymen and clergy in pairs, repair to the King, clothed in grand costume, preceded by all the Canons of the Cathedral, in the midst of whom is placed a band of music. Having reached the Chamber, which is closed, the first clergyman strikes upon the door with his wand. The Grand Chamberlain, without opening it, asks, 'What do you require?'—'The King'—'The King sleeps.' The Clergymen repeats the same demand twice, and the Chamberlain does not open the door until the third summons. As soon as the doors are opened, the deputation enters, and salutes the King with profound reverence. The King reposes upon a splendid couch; he is attired in a long crimson under-waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace; it is open as well as the shirt, upon those parts where his Majesty is to receive the oils. Over the waistcoat the King wears a long robe of silver lace, and upon his head a cap of black velvet, encircled by a string of diamonds, a cluster of feathers, and a double white aigrette. After a discourse pronounced by the Bishop of Laon, two Prelates raise the Monarch from his couch, and bear him in procession to the Church. The object of this part of the

ceremony it is to prove, that our Sovereigns were not acknowledged as Kings until the day of their coronation, before that, in the language of our old chronicles, "the King slept." When his Majesty arrives at the church, he is conducted to the chair placed under the canopy in the midst of the choir; there the Bishop of Leon presents him with the oath of the kingdom, which the King pronounces, with his hands placed on the Evangelists; he swears to do justice and maintain the fundamental laws of the state. Immediately after, the Archbishop of Rheims bestows his benediction upon the royal ornaments in which the King is to be attired.—Whilst they are preparing the Holy chrisam, the King is extended at full length upon a long cushion, covered with golden fleurs-de-lis. Long Litanies are then uttered, after which the Archbishop seated in his chair, anoints the King, raised upon his knees, seven times; 1st, on the crown of his head; 2dly, on the stomach, 3dly between the shoulders; 4thly, on the right shoulder; 5thly, on the left shoulder; 6thly, on the joints of the right arm; and 7thly, on those of the left. When the unctions are completed, the Archbishop closes the openings of the King's shirt with gold lace, and the Grand Chamberlain clothes him in the tunic, the dalmatique, and the royal mantle.—These garments are of violet-coloured velvet, thickly adorned with fleurs-de-lis in gold embroidery, and denoting the habits of the three orders—Subdeacons, Deans, and Priests. After the benedictions conferred upon the gloves, the royal ring, and the delivery of the hand of justice and the sceptre, the Chancellor of France calls upon the Peers, who advance with haste; the Archbishop takes the crown of Charlemagne, which lies upon the altar; all the Peers extend their hands to enable him to support it, and the Prelate places it upon the head of the Sovereign.

The ceremony of the enthronement is no less imposing. As soon as the King is placed upon the throne all the people are allowed to enter the church, the *Te Deum* is thundered forth, all the bells of the city ring a peal, and continual salvoes of artillery proclaim the great event in all directions.

Anecdote of Robespierre.—A celebrated gambling house was opened during the Revolution by the Marquis de Saint Amaranthe: this Marquis, after having dissipated a revenue of 80,000 francs a year, it is said, died a hackney-coachman. His widow, however, with her own fortune continued to give fetes for drawing gamblers to her house. Robespierre having dined with her one day, and being excited with wine, forgot his usual circumspection, and let escape some hints of his design of getting himself named Dictator or King. The same night a player, with whom he lived in great familiarity, recalled to his mind the words he had suffered to escape him. It was necessary to get rid of all dangerous witnesses, and the following day a decree of the Convention named Madame de Saint Amaranthe, and her family, as accomplices in the conspiracy of the Baron du Balz, and three days after this decree, on the 29th Prairial, in the year 2, Madame St. Amaranthe, her daughter, her son, a child between 13 and 14 years of age, and her son-in-law, were led to the scaffold.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,
It is presumed that no one will dispute the propriety, and even the obligation imposed upon freemen, of investigating the conduct of their immediate representatives Whenever they act contrary to their will either express or implied, and their constituents remain silent spectators and take no notice of such deviation, it may be safely pronounced, that such apathy is dangerous to the freedom of our institutions. I apprehend that a case has lately occurred in our Assembly, which is at variance with the wishes of the sovereign people of the Eastern Shore, and calls aloud for their unqualified censure.

The almost unanimous prevalence of anti-caucus principles in this State, as demonstrated by the result of the late electoral election, plainly pointed out to our delegates, the only road they could pursue with safety and honor. It is indeed gratifying to the friends of liberty that the voice of the people has, by such indignant expression, crushed, for the present, this dark conspiracy. Yet if these men are continued in the same elevated situations by those "dressed in a little brief authority," in defiance of the power and the wish of their insulted superiors, representation is but a farce, and responsibility but a name.

It may be contended by some that they viewed the man of their choice as best qualified for the station, and that no evil could arise to the public, as certain plans had proved abortive, with little prospect of revival. To the former argument I would reply, that no talents however splendid—no qualifications however great—and no services however valuable, can stand in competition with the want of those principles which the people approve, even admitting that no other individual could be found equally fitted for the station, which I by no means allow. Principles are certainly immutable, and are either right or wrong; and between these there can be no medium. Now the system of caucusing is a principle which is in itself either right or wrong. The advocates of the former sentiment were therefore completely at issue with those of the latter. The struggle has ended and caucus principles have been denounced by unprecedented majorities, and caucus men have been expelled from power & office in every other place except in Maryland. It therefore has been demonstrated, (I humbly conceive,) that it can be no excuse in this case to urge qualifications.

To the latter argument it may be observed, that before the end of 5 years, the term of service for which Mr. Adams has been elected will have expired, and then other pernicious plans may be laid with greater

prospect of success. The spirit of ambition and intrigue having once gained the ascendancy in the human heart, is sure to work, regardless of consequences. Disappointment in the first attempt only tends to whet the keenness of revenge—to accumulate the means and ripen the conspiracies of designing men.

At the late ballot in the house of representatives, all the caucus characters voted together to a man, for their candidate. And are we to imagine that they will not, at the end of four years, again oppose the people with a creature of their own? These considerations alone, independent of the awful responsibility of violating their instructions, ought to have forbidden the re-appointment of a man professing such obnoxious principles.

It has been asserted, that a system of appointments by our Legislature has prevailed for a number of years past, at the thought of which the heart of the Patriot sickens with anguish. Honesty, capability and fidelity are virtues too old fashioned to be inquired into. The only requisites—the only talismans of office are, if you will vote for my son, my friend or brother, I will vote for yours. On the subject of the late appointment, rumours are abroad, involving proceedings not unlike those above alluded to. But it does not belong to a private individual to adjudge the penalty to such derelictions of duty, although every one is interested in the proceedings of those whom he has aided in sending to Annapolis, and ought to notice and expose every thing that is doubtful or dangerous. The delegates from my native county must have known the prevailing sentiments of their constituents in regard to the appointment of a Senator to Congress. The day of retribution will certainly arrive; and when the free and independent voters of Talbot shall be called upon to select their Delegates on the first Monday in October next, the result may prove, that their will is not to be derided with impunity.

VOX POPULI.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,
quæque ipse miserima vidi.
VIRGIL.
Your "Contributor" under the signature of C. in the true spirit of chivalry, has boldly advanced into the Arena, taken up the gauntlet which he fancied was thrown by Laicus and flourished his glove in defiance. It was not the wish or intention of the writer last named to offend any individual. His strictures were made on the vices (as we considered them) of card playing, and not on any individual who practised them. He did not therefore expect that any one would so promptly accept a challenge which was not intended to be given and undertake their defence. But though he did not court, he will not shrink from, the contest—

Non ita certandi cupidus, quam propter amorem.
Quod te imitari avarus; quid enim contendat hirundo cygnus?

Your "Contributor" declares that dancing is an amusement "wholesome, genteel and innocent—a rational pleasure, an essential part of education" and in conclusion hopes "that the good sense of every community will never suffer themselves to be deprived of it." He complains that we have "linked together" the two fashionable amusements (*accomplishments*, if he prefer the latter term) of card-playing and dancing, the former of which he confesses is "rude, degrading and shameful."

Let it be recollected that Laicus objected to dancing only on the grounds of its inconsistency with our Religious duties and as not contributing to health or moral and intellectual improvement. Where, in the rhapsody of C. do we see any thing like an answer to these objections? Does he suppose that the antiquity of dancing or the universality of its prevalence are evidence of its accordance with the divine law, or the obligations which the creature owes to the creator? By the same rule he might prove that the most monstrous crimes are mere innocent, and of course, venial, pastimes—for crime is almost coeval with the creation and in its extent is bounded only by "earth's utmost verge." Does the evidence in its favour as a "genteel, innocent and rational pleasure" receive additional strength from the fact that it is practised by the American aborigines, the negroes of Africa, and every other barbarous people on earth? Is its "innocence" proved by the accounts which historians have transmitted to us of the Pyrrhic dance—the dance of the Eumenides—of the Nymphs, Fauns and Satyrs; and in more modern times, of the *Alme* of Egypt and the English & French Opera? But C. will say that these are abuses and "excesses" which are no argument against the rational use of the amusement. We however say that these abuses are very frequently consequent on the use of it, and for this reason alone, were there no other, a Christian community should discourage it.

Pylades and Bathylus, who felt the smart of Juvénal's lash did not exist only in ancient times. These celebrated dancers, whose art was so overpowered as to "put the gravest matron off her guard and induce the young virgin to long after their addresses" have many modern imitators and competitors, and the voluptuousness of the moderns, has successfully rivalled the obscenity of the Ancient opera.

But whence did dancing originate? and where? Of this we have no satisfactory account—this much however we do know that we have traces of its existence in times of more than cimmerian darkness, long anterior to the polished ages of Greece and Rome. It is therefore a barbarous institution—is still practised with characteristic zeal and perseverance by all barbarous nations and is a relic of barbarism which all those who are enlightened by the rays of science and the still brighter beams of Gospel Truth, should utterly discard

along with all those other rites and ceremonies which had their birth in mythological superstition and ignorance.

Your "Contributor, C." and his coadjutors will, no doubt, in order to prove that dancing is a 'genteel accomplishment' and an essential part of education' adduce the example of the 'most polished nation in the world.' But let me ask was not this most polished nation, in its most polished age (that of Louis XIV and XV) also the most depraved?—And let me refer you to History to prove that the most renowned conquerors of that age, covered with Laurels from the field of battle, pressed to the court of the Grand Monarque, crowded the Operas, and in their term submitted to 'le triomphe de l'amour.'

C. asks 'by what sort of legerdemain has he (Laicus) contrived to blend dancing and card playing?' Truly Sir—no legerdemain was employed; and the plain, simple, well-known fact that these two fashionable amusements are current in the same circles and practised by the same individuals, was our only authority for blending them. This could be established beyond question did it comport with our plan to mention particular instances. But as it is well known that personalities generally militate against the object of the satirist, it was resolved to avoid them.

As to the question 'who or what Laicus is?' it cannot be a matter of any consequence to C. As to the claims of Laicus to the character of a public censor, the public must judge. By this tribunal he is willing to be judged—not by the whole mass of our population, but by that part only which is capable of forming a judgment in the case—viz—the wise and the good.

With respect to the enquiry *who* Laicus is, we are perfectly willing to make the desired disclosure to our friend C. (he styles himself our friend) provided he will reciprocate our confidence. We should be proud of an acquaintance (more especially if we could enlist him on our side) of one 'who speaks so loudly and who speaks so long' and who, if his favourite amusement could be defended on the grounds of consistency with our religious duties, with health and with moral and intellectual improvement, would certainly be the successful champion.

Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hæc defensa fuisset.
LAICUS.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Sir,
I noticed in your paper of the 19th ult. two poetical effusions, extracted from the Floridian, one of which was stated to be written by a gentleman of Georgia, and the other, in answer to it, by a lady of the city of Baltimore. The opinion I formed of their merits, after a hasty perusal of them, was, that though they exhibited little originality of thought or felicity of diction, they were, on the whole, rather pretty, when considered as news-paper pieces—yet very far from deserving the extravagant praise bestowed on them by the editor of the Floridian. So little, indeed, did they attract the attention of me, who have been a lover of rhyme in my day, that I believe I should never have thought of them again, had I not heard them spoken of in terms of high admiration by many of your readers—persons too, for whose literary taste and judgment I have been accustomed to entertain no inconsiderable degree of respect. This led me to give the articles in question a more attentive examination, and I assure you I was surprised that I could ever have thought them passable, or as Leigh Hunt would say, even readable. But, as dealing out general assertions may not be considered giving fair play to the so much admired author & authoress, I will proceed to point out what I take to be faults in their performances, endeavouring at the same time, to bestow praise where it may be due, and to censure, since censure I must, with all the candour and forbearance compatible with true and honest criticism. I will begin with the gentleman. The first and most correct stanza of his effusion is as follows:

"My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scattered on the ground to die;
Yet on that rose's humble bed
The sweetest dew of night are shed,
As if she wept such tears to see,
But none shall weep a tear for me."

These lines may do—the ideas they contain are, however, trite—the comparison of life to a rose has been made a thousand times—and may, indeed, be very well tolerated in the composition of school-misses; but it can hardly lay claim to our approbation, when it comes before us as the offering of a mind enriched by study and matured by experience. The application of the word *triste* in the last couplet is certainly not happy.

"My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail; its date is brief,
Restless and soon to pass away;
Yet ere the leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me."

'Restless' as here applied to 'date,' if not of doubtful propriety, might have been advantageously exchanged for some other word. The gross tautology contained in the second couplet, does not speak much in praise either of the genius or resources of the writer; and I must confess that my risible faculties were not a little excited by the idea suggested in the last four lines that the 'tree' should 'mourn its shade ere the leaf should fall,' and that the 'winds' should 'bemoan the leafless tree,' while its leaves were yet fluttering in its branches.

"My life is like the prints which feet
Hæve left on Tempe's desert strand,
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none alas, shall mourn for me."

A little poet, who writes a foolish line, cannot be allowed to plead in his justification, that a great poet has written one equally foolish. In defence of 'Tempe's strand,' the distinguished advocate may quote 'Pennsylvania's shore,' in Campbell's Gertrude of Wyoming—but they are both forced, both offensive to any reader of correct taste and geographical knowledge. The 'distinguished' author seems extravagantly fond of making every thing "weep," "bemoan," "mourn," &c.—I have no objection to 'the dew's' being called 'the tears of night' weeping over the rose—it has, if I may so speak, been a stock metaphor amongst second-rate sonnetteers and song writers, from the earliest days of poetry, and its correctness has, I believe, never been disputed.—Nearly the same may be said of the winds bemoaning the fallen foliage of the tree.—But the 'sea's' mourning the trace it had erased from the sand, is something strikingly novel! The waves with merciless fury, destroy the print of human footsteps on the shore, and the din of the terrible havoc, is the moan of sorrow for the mischief they have done! we shall, by and by, be taught to hear in the roar of the cannon, the funeral dirge over the soldier whose life it destroys—and in the thunder's crash, the soft plaint of woe for the shivered oak, and haystacks enveloped in flames!

I would now proceed in the same manner to examine the 'answer,' but for a feeling towards the writer of it, which will be understood by every reader—though unknown to me even by name, she is probably entitled to all the forbearance and lenity that a faithful critic can show.—And, therefore, without attempting to expose any particular error, it may be sufficient to say, that, intended as the piece was for a companion to the other, it is by no means out of character—its faults are of a similar kind—and, if there be any difference between them, I should say, that, in the two first stanzas, the lady has, to use the language of the Floridian, 'out argued the lawyer'; but that in the last, the advantage is rather on the side of the 'advocate.'

To conclude—the poems under consideration are not so paltry as many we every day see in print—and, indeed, considered merely as fugitive pieces, they can entail no very great discredit upon their authors. In point of versification, it is but justice to say that they exhibit an ease and harmony of numbers truly delicious—unsurpassed perhaps by few things in our language—but here our praise must stop. Poetry, I grant, has many licenses peculiar to itself, but it can no more be excused for a total want of good sense, than humble prose. I am aware also of the probability that these articles were by their authors considered merely as fugitive trifles, and as such are not fit subjects to call down the severity of criticism—and I should have been among the last to notice them as I have done, but for the admiration they appear to excite every where, and the hypothetical praise bestowed on them by the editor of the Floridian—praise which can only be deserved by the elegant odes of Gray, and others of similar excellence. What ought we to expect, but that British travellers and British reviewers, should pronounce our taste to be perverted and corrupt; when the editor of the Floridian, mistaking mere rustian for 'patos,' lavishes on it the highest strain of encomium, and, pardon me Sir, when you and our other newspaper editors, from the St. Croix to the Sabur, are willing to employ your types, forsooth, in giving currency to his ridiculous panegyric.

The translation of Milton's fifth Latin Elegy, by a gentleman of Talbot lately deceased, which appeared in your last paper, must be considered as honourable to its highly respected author, especially as it seems to have been the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that the original itself was not distinguished by any power of invention or vigor of sentiment. To make the poem readable was, therefore, all that any translator could have done. Perhaps it may not be recollected by your classical readers generally, that this version was written many years previous to that of the same elegy by the immortal Cowper—at a time when there was no printed translation of it, at least none of merit, extant. Had I sufficient room, I should take pleasure in making such extracts from the two versions, as might enable such of your readers, as have not Cowper's by them, to form an estimate of their comparative merits—satisfied that Mr. B.'s would not suffer from being placed beside that of the immortal bard.

I would just hint to your correspondent 'P.' that, though in his effusion which you published last week, he may have aimed at nothing higher than pleasant doggerel, there is a consistency to be preserved even in the ludicrous and burlesque. 'Turtles paired with asses' is not a lucky thought—how would it shew on canvass? The first four lines in the last stanza are pretty—very pretty. Let Mr. 'P.' persevere and I doubt not he will 'get his hand in' by and by.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours,
JOHATH LONG-STORY.

For the Easton Gazette.

A short history of John Q. Adams.

John Q. Adams is the son of John Adams, former President of the U. States.

John Q. Adams was appointed Minister to the Hague, by President Washington.

John Q. Adams recommended himself to President Washington by abusing the Jacobins. So says old John his father; sed quere.

John Q. Adams was appointed Minister to Russia by his father.

John Q. Adams lost his place when Mr. Jefferson was elected President of the U. S.

John Q. Adams was elected a Senator to the U. States, by the state of Massachusetts to oppose the anti-commercial system of Mr. Jefferson.

John Q. Adams found Mr. Jefferson was

very firm in his seat, and that no profit could be made by opposition.

John Q. Adams as chairman of the committee on the accusations against John Smith of Ohio, for participating in Burr's conspiracy made dark and malignant insinuations against Judge Marshall, before whom Burr was tried, acquitted.

John Q. Adams cannot deny that he knew that Mr. Jefferson was grieved that Burr was acquitted—or that he had invited Congress to inquire whether Burr was acquitted by a defect in the law, or a defect in its execution.

John Q. Adams when Senator of the U. States, declared he would vote for the Embargo on the high responsibility of the President, and that he would not reflect or deliberate on the measure.

John Q. Adams knows that it is a principle of the English government that the king can do no wrong; but John Q. Adams knows there is no such clause in the American constitution.

John Q. Adams soon after got a fair preference from the President and has got many since.

John Q. Adams charges it as a crime on Timothy Pickering, that he corresponded with George Cabot, the President of the Hartford Convention, and at the same time was himself in correspondence with Harrison G. Otis, a member of said convention.

John Q. Adams up to the year 1821 lived at Washington in the plain style of his country, he then opened his house and has treated more, and better than any man in Washington—good dinners soften the heart, and good wines cheer the understanding.

John Q. Adams has been appointed President of the United States.

John Q. Adams declared to the committee who announced his election, that if the people could make a more unanimous choice, he would decline the high station. No American citizen can doubt the word of a President, but \$100,000 is a very fine thing.

John Q. Adams proposes to appoint H. Clay Secretary of State, Mr. A. ought not to forget the sequel of the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox.

John Q. Adams would be glad to appoint Gen. Jackson Secretary of War, but the Eagle of the west, will never be caught in a Yankee Trap.

John Q. Adams will recollect that Gen. Jackson was appointed Minister to Mexico; but General Jackson understood the schemes of the good folks at Washington.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th December, by which it appears that Spain was in a most deplorable condition—those having the reins of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where shewing symptoms of revolt.—The guerrillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to re-organize themselves, and the risings of the people of Aragon were so great that Gen. Espagne, the commandant, had applied to the Minister of War for more troops to restrain them. These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not however, induced him to change his policy; for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the Inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that it is to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature.—The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a junta, in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion.—There will also be, in the capital, a Central Inquisitorial Junta, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgments pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the Supreme Junta has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the ex-political chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or, in other words, to the scaffold. Every one of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious cries, and tried by Courts Martial. The prisoners are represented to be full, notwithstanding these Courts, 'pursue their labours with extraordinary activity.' A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of Royalist Officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court, without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallies. An appeal from this decision, 'which had plunged 200 of the principal families in Vich into mourning,' had been forwarded to the Captain General.—*Evening Post.*

New York, Feb. 26.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.
His B. M. Ship *Romney*, Capt. Lockyer arrived last evening from Plymouth, with the Commissioners of the Canadian Land Company. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, have received from their London and Plymouth Correspondents a regular file of London papers from the 8th to the 16th of January.

France.—The Paris papers up to the 15th are filled with speculations on the recognition of the independence of the South American States, by the British Government.
A Royal Ordinance has been published for raising 60,000 men from the class of 1824.
The papers of the 13th, mention the death of the King of Naples.

St. Domingo.—The French papers of the 12th of January contain the documents relating to the negotiation between France and Haiti, for a recognition of the independence of the latter, and which was terminated on the 3d of August, by the following note from the Minister of France.

"The government have had with the cided that for want in you to accept t the Royal Ordina been made acqui proceed."

Letters from Pa sioners were about Domingo, to renev Spain.—The ex tel, have been lib Salamanca.

Russia.—The Pr Dec. contain a des sia, relieving forei the burdens to v subjected.

Mr. Stratford Ca the Emperor, at V Greece and Turk tinople of Decemb

tion of Moldavia b said that the Sulta tary measures nec his person.

"Accounts from say that Colocotron cited some distur Greek Central Gov or as others say, l with the troops of letters from Hydri that since the navi the re had been Rhodes, in which and several transp

On the 27th No formed that Jousse thousand men fro the celebrated A himself, for the pu He came up with Campos, beat the took away from the further annoyance there fore, and considered very n

Not even the its extreme height insane eagerness, in the foreign n shares in the Re 700, are paid, we have been curren he had—buyers c to the prudent re sidently said to shares at 1,300 g fact as stated, a ling is thus, a possessing one o sonal properties

John Q. Adams will recollect that Gen. Jackson was appointed Minister to Mexico; but General Jackson understood the schemes of the good folks at Washington.

John Q. Adams would be glad to appoint Gen. Jackson Secretary of War, but the Eagle of the west, will never be caught in a Yankee Trap.

John Q. Adams will recollect that Gen. Jackson was appointed Minister to Mexico; but General Jackson understood the schemes of the good folks at Washington.

EASTON SATURDAY THE 7TH

We were d surprised, in p gistrates for T adherence to E that has been l Our disappoint stance of the members in the voted for Mr. vote alone he as we are aut democratic m Lloyd, and bu federal men he Now we thou from federal u met with some liberality.

Be it unde plain of this, nor did we federal inter Mr. Lloyd—cold indiffere we should the dor of some.

Yet perha stance tow may be ma than have f counties ma we will not we only des titution sh its true int associatio tempting to avowed pu against a free and e

Ye! a will our fe of Dorche Daniel L. electoral v flew the v Executive Peace, fo Verily, v

NEW The K Institut of King C Body and cation.

The st the Gobl order, w by a pa straw, is always d any of th so help

CHEBA The b centativ

"The government, after the conference you have had with the Minister of Marine has decided that for want of sufficient powers vested in you to accept the conditions established in the Royal Ordinance, with which you have been made acquainted, the negotiation cannot proceed."

Letters from Paris, state that the Commissioners were about to sail from France to St. Domingo, to renew the negotiations.

Spain.—The ex-deputies Garcia and Martel, have been liberated from the prison of Salamanca.

Russia.—The Frankfort papers of the 7th of Dec. contain a decree of the Emperor of Russia, relieving foreign commerce from some of the burdens to which it had hitherto been subjected.

Mr. Stratford Canning had an audience with the Emperor, at Vienna, on the 1st of January.

Greece and Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of December 2, announce the evacuation of Moldavia by the Ottoman Porte. It is said that the Sultan had considered extraordinary measures necessary for the protection of his person.

Accounts from Zante of the 13th of Dec. say that Colocotroni (the son) who had excited some disturbances in opposition to the Greek Central Government, had been executed or as others say, had been killed in an action with the troops of the Government. Private letters from Hydra of the 2d December, say, that since the naval action fought off Candia, there had been another engagement near Rhodes, in which an Egyptian frigate was burnt and several transports taken.

On the 27th Nov. Constantine Botzaris, informed that Missouf Pacha had just sent two thousand men from Lepanto, commanded by the celebrated Achmet Pacha, left Sichena himself, for the purpose of encountering them. He came up with them on the plain of Xero Campos, beat them, killed Achmet Pacha, and took away from the Turks the desire of giving further annoyance to the besiegers. The capture therefore, of the fort of Patras may be considered very near.

London, Jan. 10. Not even the South Sea Bubble, when at its extreme height, presented such a scene of insane eagerness, as that which now prevails in the foreign mining fever. On Saturday, shares in the Real del Monte Mines, on which 70s. are paid, were sold at 1250! To day they have been current at 1500 guineas—and not to be had—buyers eager. A noble Earl, coming to the prudent resolution of realizing, is confidently said to have sold on Saturday, 110 shares at 1,500 guineas each. Assuming the fact as stated, a clear profit of 140,000 sterling is thus secured, by a Nobleman already possessing one of the largest landed and personal properties in the kingdom.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

THE TIDE FLOWS ON.

We were disappointed, and somewhat surprised, in publishing the late list of Magistrates for Talbot county, to find the same adherence to exclusion against all Federalists that has been long practised against them. Our disappointment arose from the circumstance of the great body of the federal members in the House of Delegates having voted for Mr. Lloyd as Senator, for which vote alone he holds his seat—for there was, as we are authorised to say, a majority of democratic members who voted against Mr. Lloyd, and but for the votes of twenty odd federal men he would have been thrown out. Now we thought that such an act of favour from federal men, might, at least, have been met with some corresponding symptoms of liberality.

Be it understood that we do not complain of this, but we are a little surprised—nor did we in any degree approve of that federal interposition and vote in behalf of Mr. Lloyd—far, very far from it—The cold indifference returned for that signal aid we should think would chill the glowing ardor of some.

Yet perhaps this may be a singular instance towards Talbot—Federalists here may be marked perhaps with deeper sins than have fallen to the lot of others. Other counties may have been more favoured—we will not be jealous of such favoritism—we only desire to see the day when the constitution shall be administered according to its true interest, and when there will be no associations of men of public bodies attempting to revive party animosities, for the avowed purpose of continued persecution against a large and worthy portion of the free and enlightened citizens of the state.

Yea! a Daniel come to judgment—what will our fellow citizens in the upper district of Dorchester now say when they see, that Daniel L. Haddaway, the late pretended electoral candidate for Gen. Jackson, who flew the way so finely, is appointed by the Executive, an honourable Justice of the Peace, for the body of Talbot county!!! Verily, verily, ye shall all have your reward.

NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The Knights of the Goblet and Hatchet Instituted to commemorate the resurrection of King Caucus in a certain great Legislative Body and to give honor and grace to the occasion.

The style of the order is, "Sir—Knight of the Goblet and Hatchet"—The motto of the order, worn on the left breast and suspended by a party coloured ribbon of Sky blue and straw, is "I think still of Federalists as I have always done, and I never will consent to give any of them any place of honor, profit, or trust, so help me God! as long as I live."

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The bill lately passed by the House of Representatives in Congress to take \$300,000 worth

of shares in this Stock has passed the Senate and will certainly become a law—This grand work will therefore now be completed in the shortest practicable time, as the passage of this law brings into operation the laws of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the same purpose. This is an event not only delightfully cheering to the Agricultural Interest of the country, but as the work will be completed in so short a time now, it opens one of the most profitable funds to men of capital to invest their money.

A Post Office is now established at Chester-Ville in Kent county, Maryland, formerly known by the name of New Market, Edward Hixes, Esq. appointed Post Master; said place is 5 miles from the Head of Chester 5 from George Town Roads and 12 from Chester Town.

LARGE LEMON.—We were much gratified, a short time since, by the sight of a lemon, which grew at "Wheatlands" the seat of Maj. Gen. Perry Benson—The lemon weighed 15 ounces—its greatest circumference was 12 3/4 inches—that of the middle 11 1/2—we understand it was taken from the tree in the early part of December, and presented by the General to a friend in this town.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Saturday night last, after passing 208 laws, a list of which will be found on our first page.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

A bill confirming the Virginia and Maryland act, for incorporating a canal company, has passed the House of Representatives, Ayes 116, Nays 34.

We hear, from Washington, that Mr. CLAY has accepted the invitation to become Secretary of State. Mr. SOUTHWELL, it is added, will continue in the Navy Department—Mr. BARNOR of Virginia will probably become Secretary of War—and Messrs. M'LANE of Delaware and SEARGEANT of Pennsylvania are both spoken of for the Treasury Department.—Ball. Amer.

We have the most unquestionable authority for saying that Governor Clinton has received from the President elect, the offer of the appointment as Minister to the court of St. James.—Albany Argus.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for a certain number of Shares in the Stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the bill for continuing the Cumberland Road, were ordered to a third reading, by considerable majorities.

Nat. Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

We are happy to state, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill passed the House of Representatives, yesterday, by a vote of 136 to 35. The Post Roads Bill was also ordered to a 3d reading. During the rest of the day, the House was occupied in the consideration of private bills, 15 of which went through a Committee of the whole, and were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. From some indication, yesterday, we believe the House begins to be seriously alarmed at the mass of business which has to be acted on in the next four days.—ib.

The Philadelphia papers state that orders have been received from Washington, to finish immediately the United States vessels upon the stocks in that port, and to put two more on the stocks. We know not that this is any indication of war: It is the business of wise rulers to be prepared for that evil in the leisure of peace.

American.

We notice a rumour in the Alexandria Herald, that Chief Justice Marshall contemplates retiring from the Bench at the conclusion of the present term of the Supreme Court. We hope this report is unfounded, as we do not see how the Chief Justice can be spared at this season. He has filled the judicial department with such extraordinary dignity, that he has raised the character of the government itself. The American Judiciary is known wherever the name of America has been rendered familiar, and it would bear a comparison with the brightest annals of English justice. We hope that Chief Justice Marshall will still continue in the station which he has so aggrandized and adorned.—American.

A Robber caught.—The fellow who robbed the office of Mr. Benson at Philadelphia, was apprehended by our active police officers Hays and Homan, on Tuesday, among a crowd assembled to witness a launch on the East River, and safely lodged in prison. He calls himself Freeman Richow, belonging to Albany; confessed the robbery and delivered up \$2000, part of which belongs to the money taken from Mr. Benson.—N. Y. E. Post.

From the Maryland Gazette.

To the Governor and Council of Maryland.

Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, representatives of the independent citizens of Harford county, feel constrained by that duty we owe to ourselves, and more especially to our constituents, in defence of our and their just rights and privileges, to enter our solemn protest against the conduct of the Executive in making civil appointments for Harford county.

The constitution of our state is founded on the undeniable principle, that the people are the sovereigns, and that the majority ought of right and should rule. This policy will be found interwoven with all our civil institutions, although sometimes violated with impunity, by those in authority, to gratify the ambition or prejudice of some aspiring partizan, or to suit party purposes; and although this policy may for a time infringe and trample on the rights and privileges of freemen, although they may be

shackled and oppressed, because they will not fall down and worship the rising sun; because they will not succumb and crouch to the lordlings of the day, still there is a redeeming spirit in the people, that has often triumphed over the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of their rulers; and that the same spirit will always excite them to guard and protect their just rights, their privileges and independence.

In making the civil appointments for the different counties, we are aware that the executive, at times, have a difficult task to perform, but all public bodies ought to pursue such a correct and impartial course or system, as would save them from obloquy and censure.

The constitution of our state gives the appointing power to the executive; and with a view to correct information of the proper characters for civil officers, a call is made by them on the members of the several counties to make their recommendations.

The members, in complying with this request, at times differ in their selections and opinion of men, consequently make separate returns from the same county; they are sometimes equally divided, and at others the division is three to one. And we would ask, ought not so decided a majority to govern, unless upon a comparison of characters, or the location of the officers to be appointed, it was found, on a fair and impartial explanation, that the recommendations of the majority were not entitled to the same weight and respect as the minority. And when equally divided, we should suppose, a strict scrutiny in the merits, pretensions, and talents of the persons recommended, should be made, to elicit that information which alone would enable the executive to do justice to all parties. And being at a loss to know by what rule or system the executive are governed, we beg leave to state to them the following interrogatories.

First.—For what purpose are calls made on the members of each county, unless their recommendations are to be respected, and the majority to govern?

Second.—Why was the recommendation of one of the members from Harford county accepted, and every person therein named commissioned, in preference to the recommendation of the other three, who came from the three largest districts in the county?

Third.—Was it not treating the three members, who made their recommendations, in compliance with the call of the executive, with great disrespect and contempt, not to commission a single man on their list, except such as was on the list of the other member?

Fourth.—Why did not the executive call on one member alone, and shew by that, what was their final intention, instead of holding out the ostensible appearance of justice and good faith to all the members— which the appointments clearly indicate was never intended?

Fifth.—Would not prudence, justice and a respect for the opinions and feelings of either the majority or the minority recommending, have dictated, that they should have been called on to explain the cause of those conflicting opinions?

In recommending some changes in the levy court, we were governed by two principles—First, to reinstate those who had been turned out without cause, or any charge affecting their character or talents; and others on account of their location, and some complaints of improper conduct in the levy court.—We also proposed to reinstate the coroner and surveyor, and some few justices of the peace who had been removed the last year, as we believe, and a majority of the people also believe, for the sole purpose of gratifying the political vengeance of a few men, who are emphatically the caucus junto in Harford county; and in making those recommendations, we did it under the fullest conviction, that it was the wish of a large majority of our constituents.

As an evidence of the opinion of the people, we state, that at the last session of the legislature, two of the members recommending the changes that took place, in opposition to the other two. The executive took one list as they have now done; and those who recommended the changes were candidates at the last October election—one of them in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three, led the polls; the other was elected with great seeming popularity, and both those gentlemen at the last election, together, did not receive as many votes as one of the present members, who was removed from the levy court on their joint recommendation. This we conceive to be an expression of the public feeling, that cannot be misunderstood.

To shew that in making our returns, we did it in compliance with the wishes and at the request of the executive, we here insert a note received from Mr. Culbreth, the clerk:

Council Chamber, Jan 17th, 1825.

Gentlemen—The governor and council being desirous of making the appointments of civil officers for the several counties, will be obliged by receiving the recommendations for your county, with as little delay as may comport with your convenience.

Most respectfully, your's, &c.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

Having made the foregoing statement, as an appeal to our constituents, and in vindication of what we conceive to be our just rights, and the rights of the people, founded on the strong basis of the purest republican principles; we again reiterate our most solemn protest against the conduct of the governor and council of Maryland, in making the civil appointments for Harford county, as anti-republican, and calculated to subvert the foundation on which the liberties of the people are based.

THOS. HOPE,

ALEXANDER NORRIS,

ABR'M. JARRETT.

MASONIC.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of Coats Lodge, No. 76 at their late meeting, which has been ordered to be published for the information of the fraternity, and we have no doubt the proceeding will find favour in the hearts of all Americans.

"The members of this Lodge, having learned, with the highest gratification, that it is contemplated by the Brethren of the Masonic order in the United States to subscribe the means of erecting a Monument to the Memory of our deceased Brother, the illustrious George Washington, the Founder of the American Republic—We hail the occasion with pleasure to do honor to so great and so good a man; and desire nothing more ardently than to embrace every opportunity to testify our gratitude and admiration for so distinguished a Fellow Citizen."

"Therefore Resolved, That Coats Lodge No. 76 will hold themselves ready, and bound, upon any proper occasion that may be presented to them, to unite with the other Lodges of Free and accepted Ancient York Masons, to make an appropriation to aid in the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the virtues and the worth of their Friend and the Friend of mankind, their deceased brother George Washington."

Attest, SAM'L T. KEMP, Sec'y C. I. No. 76. March 1st, A. L. 5825.

OCCUPATION FOR HARD TIMES.

[From the Richmond Compiler] Singular Discovery.—A gentleman has just arrived in town, who asserts that he has discovered a certain, simple, and easy method of resuscitating drowned persons; and says he means to give exhibitions once a week during his stay in Richmond; but cannot commence immediately, in consequence of having had the misfortune to lose his servant at his last exhibition in Conch-town, where, by an unforeseen accident, the man was left too long in the water, or, perhaps from the obstinacy of the fellow, who wanted to go to a frolic that evening, and wished his master to get a substitute. The discoverer therefore gives notice that he wishes to hire, by the year, any healthy, well-behaved white man or woman, that may be relied upon for sobriety. He gives good wages, and assures them it is not the least painful, and perfectly safe. None need apply without a good recommendation.

Q. Drowning is rather a pleasant sensation.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, March 2. Wheat, white \$1—Reddo. 95 cents—Corn 30 a 35 cents per bushel.

THE STEAM-BOTT

MARYLAND Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Mr. M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows: From Easton and from Castle Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, \$3 00 From Easton and from Castle Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, 2 50 From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, 1 50 The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. 50 Dinner on board, 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

G. HAYDEN—Dentist

Will be in Easton about the 15th of March, and will for a short time, attend to the business of his profession.

March 5

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Little of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 17th inst. at the late residence of Turbutt Callahan, deceased, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—some valuable Negroes, Farming Utensils, Corn, Blades, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture, besides a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by the purchasers giving notes with approved securities, bearing interest from date, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continued until all is sold.

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r. of Turbutt Callahan, dec'd.

March 5 2w

Notice.

I offer for sale at my farm, four hundred barrels of corn, three work horses, a full blooded mare seven years old the 23d May next, and five colts, three of which are sired by the imported horse Emperor; the above property will be disposed of, either for cash or on a credit.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton, March 5 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vendition exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James H. Briggard use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 29th of the present month at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called 'Bridges,' containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one pig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of vendition exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff. March 5 1s

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$100 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Feb 5

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Charles county on the 17th of January last, a runaway negro man by the name of SAM, he is a stout black fellow and is blind, about 33 years old, his clothing very sorry, says he belongs to Doctor Butler, near Benedict, on the Patuxent, the owner of the above described negro man is requested to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

HUGH COX, Shff. of Charles county.

March 5 3w

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having procured from Captain Vickers, the substantial schooner Jane & Mary, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that she is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind, and assures those who may favour him with their orders that no exertions on his part will be wanting to give general satisfaction—he particularly solicits those gentlemen who have formerly favoured Capt. Vickers with their orders, to give him a trial—and respectfully informs them that he has employed Capt. Thomas Roe to sail the schooner, who is a sober, careful and skilful commander, and who will consign the grain to Mr. James Barroll, a gentleman well known on this shore, for his knowledge and correctness in business—Mr. Thomas Parrott will act as Clerk. Mr. Parrott or the subscriber will attend at Wm. W. Moore's Drug Store, in Easton, every Saturday to receive orders.

The Jane & Mary will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 20th inst and will continue to leave Baltimore every Wednesday, and Easton every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock A. M.

The Public's obedient servant,

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Feb 12

EASTON GAZETTE.---Extra.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 7.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following Inaugural Address, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

From the National Intelligencer.—Extra.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1825.

This day, at the appointed hour, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS took the Oath of Office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and, on the occasion, delivered the following

Inaugural Address.

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it; should be invariably and sacredly devoted,—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen, the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean, the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is

not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, & embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government.

With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth.—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrolled by encroachments upon each other.—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war.—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation.—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate.—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederate representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds.—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, & blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion.

There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their

nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties, of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, & to do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and intentions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, & to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public monies has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union, that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendor of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and ap-

proximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchmen waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate and the future destinies of my country.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steamboats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—	and from Baltimore to either of these places,	\$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—	and from Annapolis to either of these places,	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis,		1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, 30

CLEMENT VICKARS,

March 5

C. HAYDEN—Dentist

Will be in Easton about the 15th of March, and will for a short time, attend to the business of his profession.

March 5

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Littig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Feb. 19.—(March 5 Sw)

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

PRINT
EVERY S.
ALEX
At Two Dollars
num payable
ADVERTISEM
serted three t
five cents for

DOM

From
E
To ascertain
of prepar
cesses, an
kinds of g
cattle, &c
tees of the
ciety, and
ed in the

Five ounce
shelled from
pounds of bo
hours. As
ter, the vess
of cold water
ry. Six po
used; and w
were eight
were thick
Thus drain
hominy tol
was found t
This exp
views;—fir
crease of w
process of
ry desirable
expense of
meal.

Five our
mixed with
ing water.
fearing it n
ses more o
was well c
being thinn
was contin
the water—
the water
parted wi
process wa
ner than m
er thicker
lent state
of pigs.
scales, an
now found
The me
of the fuel

Five o
cooked.—
and drain
they yield
like a ver

Five o
pound tes
boiling w
course of
was add
ly done,
ing gelat
ounces w
had ever
food, we
the two

Five
with one
They w
in the c
ces mor
now a t
a nice st
this sta

Five
on the
water—
added.
and th
What w
mess of
need b
those v
corn n

Five
cooked
with t
during
looked
thirty

In
crease
and m
cy of
when
greate
soups
not on
huge
an ab
grow
COR

A
was s
one q
and a
the w

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half-yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS
To ascertain the comparative advantages of preparing and using by various processes, and in different forms, several kinds of grain, &c. for food for hogs, cattle, &c. Communicated to the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and by them ordered to be published in the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Five ounces of corn, (avoidupois) just shelled from the ear, were put into 1 1/2 pounds of boiling water, and boiled for ten hours. As the boiling evaporated the water, the vessel was filled up with 3/4 pound of cold water as often as appeared necessary. Six pounds two ounces of water were used; and when the boiling was done, there were eight ounces of liquor, five of which were thick and rich, drained from the corn. Thus drained, and brought to the state of hominy tolerably well cooked, the mess was found to weigh 15 ounces.

This experiment was made with two views;—first, to find what would be the increase of weight—and 2dly, whether the process of boiling would not produce every desirable effect, without the trouble and expense of having the corn ground into meal.

CORN MEAL.

Five ounces of unsifted corn meal were mixed with one pound ten ounces of scalding water.—Before it had boiled long, fearing it might burn, one pound ten ounces more of water were added. The meal was well cooked in one hour; but the mess being thinner than was wished, the boiling was continued for some time to evaporate the water—but the meal appeared to hold the water by a powerful attraction, and parted with it very slowly. When the process was stopped, the mixture was thinner than mush, or lumpy-pudding; but rather thicker than gruel, and was in an excellent state to give to a sow suckling a farrow of pigs. The mess was again put into the scales, and the five ounces of meal were now found to weigh over thirty ounces.

The meal may be cooked with one fifth of the fuel, necessary to cook the corn.

LADY PEAS.

Five ounces of lady peas were next cooked.—The mess when thoroughly done and drained, weighed fifteen ounces; but they yielded no rich liquor, and appeared like a very inferior food to the boiled corn.

RYE.

Five ounces of rye were put into one pound ten ounces of boiling water, and the boiling was continued for five hours in the course of which one pound more of water was added. The mess was now thoroughly done, and was enveloped in a rich looking gelatinous substance, of which only two ounces would drain off. This mess, which had every appearance of rich nourishing food, weighed twenty three ounces, beside the two ounces of jelly.

RYE SHORTS.

Five ounces of rye shorts were mingled with one pound ten ounces of boiling water. They were boiled very gently for 2 1/2 hours; in the course of which time fourteen ounces more of water were added. It was now a thick, rich gruel, and apparently in a nice state for a mess for a milch cow. In this state it weighed forty ounces.

FLAX SEED.

Five ounces of flax seed were next placed on the coals in one pound ten ounces of water—and twelve ounces more water was added. This mess was very easily excited, and the oil boiled over more than once. What was saved made a very rich looking mess of twenty five ounces.—But nothing need be said in favour of flax seed jelly—those who have used it place it even before corn meal for fattening hives.

WHEAT SHORTS

Five ounces of good wheat shorts were cooked in one pound ten ounces of water, with the addition of eight ounces more during the boiling.—When done the mess looked like a rich loblolly, and weighed thirty one ounces.

In all these experiments, that the increase of both bulk and weight was caused and made by the water, aided by the agency of heat, there can be no doubt. And when it is considered that water is the greatest ingredient in the richest made soups; and is the chief agent in the growth not only of herbs and plants, but of the huge oaks of the forest, why may it not in an absorbed and solid state conduce to the growth and increase of a hog?

CORN CRUSHED, (to ascertain the yield.)

A tub, of five bushels, of corn in the ear was shelled, and yielded 2 1/2 bushels, and one quart.—The cobs were then pounded and again mixed with the corn. In this state the whole was ground, and reduced to a

fine chop. It now yielded by measure 4 1/2 bushels, wanting one quart.

If the eighty one quarts of corn had been ground into tolerable meal, they would have yielded by measure one hundred and five quarts of meal—and with the cobs added did make one hundred and forty three quarts of fine chop. I regret that the different items of this experiment were not weighed as well as measured.

FATTENING HOGS.

On the first day of December, 1824, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of the same size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate sty, where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn, weighing seven pounds, to each for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted.—This quantity of food was a plenty for them; generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the 1st of December and the 4th January, the time the experiment was going on they did not quite eat their whole allowance.

To the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into good mush or lumpy pudding, and divided between them for every 24 hours. That is these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal, which the others had of raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then well boiled: the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1 1/2 hours. They were all fed twice a day, &c. at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats fed on mush was generally warm—the morning feed, having stood all night was always cold. The seven pounds, or ten pints, of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair—the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want, or would eat up clean; the other was greedy and always sharp set—dispatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th January, 1825, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again carefully weighed on the hoof. One of those, whose daily allowance had been seven pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in the 34 days; the other, who had had an equal allowance of corn had increased only five pounds. I could not account for this difference by any thing I could discover either before or after killing; the appetites of these two were much more alike than of the others—and their health was apparently equal good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3 1/2 pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 pounds, and the other 21 pounds.

These are all the material facts in these experiments, except that a very small portion of salt was put into each mess of mush—and there is no miracle in them.* The hogs, allowed 3 1/2 pounds of meal each, gained less than 3/4 of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than those fed on double that quantity of corn. The saving of one half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.

*The water may be denied all credit if you please, except that of a solvent, and digester.

Swedish Turnips.—We lately mentioned Mr. Deniston's excellent crop of Swedish turnips, cultivated according to the method of Cobbett. In a field almost adjoining, there is a crop still better, which were raised by Mr. Wm. Warnock, in the usual way. The distance between the drills is 28 inches, and the plants are nearly 11 inches asunder, or twenty in 18 feet. They were sown on the 28th of May, and were thinned with the hoe, and parted and set up with the plough, according to the ordinary practice. It was meant to leave them 10 inches asunder; but this method does not admit of the same exactness as transplanting. The Scotch acre would therefore contain 26,356 plants, and the English 20,740. The field in question, consisting of about half an acre, was examined on Saturday, and the average weight of each turnip, with the top, was found to be 4 1/2 lbs. at the rate of 50 tons per Scotch acre, or 39 tons 17 cwt per English acre. Without the top, the root weighed 3 lbs. 10 oz. at the rate of 42 1/2 tons per Scotch acre, or 39 1/2 tons per English acre.—This crop is therefore one fourth larger than Mr. Deniston's.—Glasgow Chron.

Inaugural Address,

Delivered by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS on being sworn into office as President of the United States, on the 4th of March 1825.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the President elect, accompanied by the President of the United States, and escorted by a considerable body of gentlemen, composed of strangers and citizens, and the military of the district, repaired to the capitol, where he was received by the committee of Arrangement of the Senate, and conducted to the Senate Chamber, from whence he proceeded with the Senate to the Hall of the House of Representatives attended by the Heads of Departments, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the gentlemen selected as his associates, for the officers of the day, and the Mayors of the three corporations of the District.

The President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate, were placed on the right of the Chair; the Ex-President on his right, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Clerk of the house on his left; the heads of Departments were seated on the right, and the foreign Ministers with their suites on the left of the Chair.

The Judges of the Supreme Court occupied a table in front of the Chair.

The Senate filled the seats immediately in front; members of Congress, including the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with their officers and such persons as are, by the standing rules of Congress, admitted to seats within the chambers, occupied seats on the floor.—Officers; civil, military and naval, were also admitted in the lobbies and upon the floor of the Hall. After taking the oath of office, the President delivered the following ADDRESS:

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it: should be invariably and sacredly devoted,—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labors, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a bulw of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the Union by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee, since the first formation of our Union, has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution.

Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first Confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of

other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen, the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean, the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; Liberty and Law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other Government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often, by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps, inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the Union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various: founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican Government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, & embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre.

This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth.—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse, of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other.—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war.—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation.—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate.—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederate representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of

the common concerns of a mighty nation; those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered by the winds.—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, & blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancor against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of the General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are depicted, learn to estimate the talents, & to do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, & to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public monies has been made more effective; the Florida have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves; in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union, that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and

...of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despoison, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of Constitutional minds, upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all Constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you; at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing, that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchmen waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favor, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate and the future destinies of my country.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE SENATE.

The new Senate having convened agreeably to summons sometime since issued by President Monroe, for the transaction of Executive business, on organizing, General Jackson, as the oldest member attending, administered the oath of office to JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.—On taking the chair, the Vice President delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens. To no other branch of the Government, has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confined with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers, to this body only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills: in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; in its Judiciary it constitutes the court before which all officers of the government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while from its peculiar character, as the Representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the Senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new States have been added to the Union, and twice that number of Senators to the body, and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be fa-

miliar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the Constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body. In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust not reprehensible,) to preserve the high character already attained by the senate, for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

Massachusetts Militia Claim, or the truth out at last.—Let us reason more and anger less, and we shall find less need of party spirit. We offer Gen. King's testimony below as to Gov. Strong's conduct concerning the militia during the late war; after reading this we must necessarily ask the question, what could have been the misrepresentations made to our government on this subject to have caused them to refuse to pay the militia claim—and what was the villainy of those who made these willful misrepresentations—Gen. King has been always a democrat, the leader of the party in Massachusetts, and an opponent of Gov. Strong—for this Gen. King has received distinguished honors and trusts from all the democratic administrations—his testimony in the case must be considered as the testimony of a decided opponent, and you need expect no favour in it—but as it exculpates Gov. Strong from all former charges, we presume the evidence will be considered satisfactory and irrefragable.

From the Portland Statesman.

"TO GENERAL WILLIAM KING.

Sir: You are requested to answer the following queries:— Should there be a delay in the settlement of any part of the account of the Massachusetts Claim on the National Government, for want of the orders, under which the Militia were called out, to whom are the people to look as the cause of such delay?

Were not the Militia of Maine principally called out by orders issuing from General King?

Did not General King promise the Agents of Massachusetts, that he would furnish those orders, or official copies of the same, the last Spring, on his return to Washington, as Commissioner under the treaty with Spain, and in consequence of his failure so to do, has he not exposed the public to the delay and expense of a special mission to Maine for the same?

With due respect, QUERIST: We are authorized to state that Gen. King did not promise the Massachusetts Agents to furnish them with any documents whatever the last Spring; and further, that if the request had been made to him by the Agents, he would not have furnished them, unless requested to do so by the Executive of this State. As soon as the request was made by this officer, the copies of the orders were promptly furnished him.

If Querist is desirous of knowing who has exposed the public to the expense attending the Massachusetts claim, he will find the information required, in the following letter from the Agent of Maine, addressed to Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee of Congress on this subject, at his (Mr. Hamilton's) particular request:—

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1824.

Sir: You request me to state to you the occasion of the misunderstanding between the officers of the General Government, and the Executive of Massachusetts, during the late war, which gave rise to the claim of Massachusetts on the United States Government. This I must do from recollection, as all my papers on this subject are now at my residence in Maine.

The government of Massachusetts had very little to do the first year of the war, the President having requested me immediately after the commencement of hostilities, to organize a regiment for the defence of the eastern frontier, against the British at New Brunswick, under the volunteer Act. This I did, and gave the command of the regiment to Gen. Ulmer, the commanding officer of the tenth division, and who could in case of necessity, under Gov. Strong's General Order, order out his command, which consisted of from three to four thousand men, conveniently situated for the purpose.

Soon after this, I was requested to organize an additional force for the defence of the sea-board of Maine. Two regiments were organized, one commanded by McCobb, the other by Learned. Everything therefore, that could be devised on the part of the people, of Maine, an exposed section of our country, was accomplished, and that section of country placed in a proper state of defence. Unfortunately for Massachusetts, and as I believe for the nation, Mr. Eastus at this time left the War Department, which was placed under the direction of Gen. Armstrong. One of his first offices, was to direct the march of all the troops raised at Maine for the defence

of that section of country, to the northern frontier. This order was so rigidly executed, that not a United States soldier remained in Maine, excepting a few invalids, in various garrisons, who were retained on account of their indisposition. Troops raised even at Eastport, and other places on our eastern boundary, were marched to the north, leaving their families exposed to be depredated upon by a strong British force then on the opposite side of the St. Croix. The situation of the inhabitants of the sea board, the British having the entire ascendancy on the ocean, was equally distressing.

At this crisis, when the complaints became general, a requisition was made by Gen. Dearborn, on Gov. Strong for forty or fifty one companies for the defence of Massachusetts and Maine—not asking for an officer above the rank of captain. A compliance with this requisition was very properly refused. I am confident a detachment ordered on those principles, could not have been made from the division which I commanded, without having occasioned the resignation of every officer above the rank of captain; and I believe from my personal knowledge, of the high character of a large number of the field and general officers of the divisions in the state, that they would have pursued the same course. I think I do not hazard any thing with military men, when I say, the non-compliance by Gov. Strong with this requisition, must be considered correct.

After the enemy took possession of Castine the inhabitants of Portland, expecting soon to be attacked, a considerable military force was assembled at that place, where it was proposed by an Aid of Gov. Strong, sent there for the purpose, to place such number of the troops as might be wanted, in the service of the United States. The receiving of these troops was objected to, unless they were placed under the immediate direction and command of a United States' officer, who had been sent there for the purpose.

To this demand, the militia officers objected—saying that if the United States' officer had an equal number of men under his command, the command would devolve on him of course; but that they would not consent to be commanded by an officer who had in regard to his men only a captain's command. On a representation of these facts being made to Gov. Strong, he did not order the troops to be placed under, or reported to a United States' officer so situated.

The above cases are about the amount of Gov. Strong's offending, on which so much has been said by persons who understood very little of the subject. Whether it can be considered, that he has offended in either case, may well be doubted, & at any rate admits a very honest difference of opinion. Not so, however, in regard to his compliance with the requisition of Gen. Dearborn's, for a brigade of the Militia for the defence of Boston harbour, which Gen. Dearborn would not receive into the United States' service, unless he was permitted to name the officer, who was to command the brigade. Governor Strong did assent to the troops being taken into the United States' service on that humiliating condition, contrary to the military regulations of the State, and Gen. Dearborn did designate his son to command the brigade.

In regard to the economy, with which the business of defending the State was conducted, as my Division was the most expensive, being after the capture of Castine a frontier against the enemy, I can only say; there were but few cases where the troops were out but in the face of the enemy; and as on all occasions I attended where the troops were out, they were uniformly discharged as soon as the enemy were driven off or retired from the coast. This was done in many cases, in opposition to the remonstrances of the Magistrates, and the Selectmen of Towns, but was on all occasions approved by the Commander in Chief, as a necessary measure of economy, which I knew to have been practised on many occasions to an extent which rendered the complaints of the inhabitants perfectly justifiable.

From the above statement & the papers in your possession, you will, I presume, be satisfied,

That the General order of Gov. Strong's, was well calculated to place the Militia of the State in the best situation for its defence.

That the people of the state, from the numbers who volunteered their services, in addition to those who enlisted into the regular service, were also well disposed;

That the state, and particularly Maine, was defended almost exclusively by the militia;

That the expense was but a small amount of what it would have been, had the requisitions been complied with;

That the marching the troops raised for the defence of the state, to the northern frontier, was calculated to excite such feelings as was expressed by the constituted authorities of the state at the time;

That a requisition for men, without their proper complement of officers, was expressing an improper suspicion in regard to officers who had on all occasions done their duty correctly;

That the pretensions of a United States' officer to dictate to the commander in chief of a state, who, of his officers, should command the troops to be placed in the service of the country, must be regretted—and still more, the compliance with such a requisition;

That the designation of this officer's son, a young man, to command the brigade, evinced a want of attention to the rights and feelings of older and more experienced officers, (who should have been taken from the roster,) for which it will be difficult to find an excuse.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant,
WILLIAM KING.
Col. Hamilton, chairman of the committee on the Massachusetts claim.

From the New York National Advocate.

To the Editor of the N. Y. National Advocate.

Sir:—The following letter was received by me a few days since, and although a private communication, and not intended for the public eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the enlightened views and noble conduct of its distinguished author; that I cannot forbear soliciting its publication in your valuable paper.

This letter will be read with the deepest interest by the American people. It breathes the language of the purest patriotism, of the most perfect devotion to the rights, the interests, and the republican institutions of our country. It is a manly, temperate, and convincing vindication of the character and public services of one of the greatest men and purest patriots that this, or any other country, has ever produced.

The PEOPLE are the sovereigns of this country. They have established, by their blood and treasure, a government founded in knowledge and virtue, which has for its basis the representative system. How far General Jackson, in his public career, has acknowledged and respected its maxims and principles, let the actions of his past life, and his pure and unsullied conduct, during the recent election, testify.

If the people are interested in whatever relates to the conduct of their civil rulers, they are equally concerned for the reputation of one of their brightest ornaments in war—one of their strongest advocates in peace. One, who has never drawn his sword but to add laurels to his country, nor his pen but to illustrate the value of her happy institutions.

SAM'L SWARTWOUT.

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

MY DEAR SIR—Yesterday I received your communication, advertising to the reasons and defence, presented by Mr. Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and reflection imposed upon him the necessity of standing in opposition to me, because of my being, as he is pleased to style me, "a military chieftain." I had seen the letter before, and when it first appeared, I did entertain the opinion that some notice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—for the reason that the expression seemed to convey with it, the appearance of personality, more than any thing else; and could the opinion be at all entertained that it could meet the object, which was doubtless intended, to prejudice me in the estimation of my countrymen, I might yet consider some notice of it necessary.—Such a belief, however, I cannot entertain without insulting the generous testimony with which I have been honoured by ninety nine electors of the people.

I am well aware that this term "Military Chieftain" has, for some time past, been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and certain of his friends; but, the vote with which I have been honoured by the people, is enough to satisfy me that the prejudice which was thereby sought to be produced, has availed but little. This is sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and heartfelt gratitude to my country for the confidence which she has manifested towards me, leaving to prejudiced minds whatever they can make of the epithet "Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine to conceive what idea was intended to be conveyed by the term. It is very true, that early in life, even in the days of my boyhood, I contributed my mite to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up the fabric of free government. And when lately our country was involved in war, bearing then the commission of Major General of the Militia in Tennessee, I made an appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of the west, when 3000 went with me to the field to support her Eagles. If this constitute me a "Military Chieftain," I am one. Aided by the patriotism of the western people and an indulgent providence, it was my good fortune to protect our frontier border from the savages, and successfully to defend an important and vulnerable point of our Union. Our lives were risked, privations endured, and sacrifices made—and if Mr. Clay pleases, martial law declared—not with any view of personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all and every thing that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety, and glory of our country! Does this constitute the character of a "Military Chieftain?" And are all our brave men in war who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed "Military Chieftains," and denounced therefore? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril: with me it will make no difference, for my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself, be what they might.

I have as you very well know, been charged, by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. That man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority. And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, if he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; of course his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory. He who fights, and fights successfully, must, according to his standard be held up as a "Military Chieftain;"

Even Washington, could he appear again among us, might be so considered, because he dared to be a virtuous and successful soldier—a correct man, and an honest statesman. It is only when overtaken by disaster and defeat, that any man is to be considered a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought with it one benefit, it might have enabled me to escape the notice and animadversions of Mr. Clay; but considering that by an opposite result, my country has been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer it even with the opprobrium and censure which he seems disposed to extend towards me. To him thank God I am in no wise responsible. There is a purer tribunal to which I would in preference refer myself. To the judgment of an enlightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted people. To that tribunal I would rather appeal, whence is derived whatever of reputation either he or I may possess.

By a reference there it will be ascertained that I did not solicit the office of president; it was the frank and flattering call of the freemen of this country, not mine, which placed my name before the nation. When they failed in their colleges to make a choice no one beheld me seeking through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me no plans were concerted to impair the pure principles of our republican institution; nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner either before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those who through management may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in times past done more injury to the cause of freedom, and the rights of man, than ever did a military chieftain, and in our country, at least in times of peace, should be much more feared. I have seen something of this in my march through life; and have seen some men too making the boldest professions, who were more influenced by selfish views and considerations, than ever they were by the workings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my country; difficulties met me at every step, but I thank God, it was my good fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm to private life, where, but for the call I received to the Senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office or power, nor have I ever been willing to hold any post longer than could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall. If these things make me one, I am a "military chieftain."

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

To Sam'l Swartwout, New York.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The business of the Second Session of the Eighteenth Congress was, in effect, brought to a close at a very late hour last night. Both Houses of Congress will meet to-day, but it is only to verify the rolls, and receive from the President the announcement of his approbation of the acts which have passed. No legislative business can, according to the rules, be done at this, the last day of the session. All bills, therefore, which have not already passed both Houses, are in effect rejected.

We are glad to be able to say that the bill giving the sanction of Congress to the acts of Virginia and Maryland, for incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Company; the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States; and the bill for indemnifying the sufferers by destruction of property on the Niagara frontier during the late war, have received the assent of both Houses of Congress.

The bill for the occupation of the Territory of Oregon fell through by being laid on the table in the senate. There were several other bills, which had passed one or the other House, which are lost by not having been acted upon in the other.

Of the bills thus lost, it is impossible, from the late hour of adjournment last evening, to give a list any more than of the private bills which were consumed. At eight o'clock last night, there were lying on the table of the Senate no fewer than seventy bills from the House of Representatives. Of this number, many were passed, before the hour, when, fatigued to exhaustion, the Senate was compelled to adjourn; by which adjournment all the remaining bills were lost.—Nat. Int.

We understand that a supply of American Gold Coin has been sent to the Office of the Bank of the United States, in this city for the purpose of paying the Members of Congress, in order that the benefits resulting from the Mint may be diffused through the country as much as possible.—The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States deserve praise for their constant efforts to accommodate the community as far as the interest of their Stockholders will permit. Their desire to do so, in this instance, has subjected them to the loss of the premium which gold at present bears, and, also, to the expense of transmitting it, by a Special Messenger, to the seat of Government.—ib.

March 4.

The term of the Eighteenth Congress

closed yesterday, and the session commences this day. The session was characterized by good feeling.

Of the acts which have complete authenticated lists as soon as we can obtain credit of this Congress, it is in the House of Representatives report favorable to private bills, and that the bill sitting for the purpose of the bill near 3 o'clock, passed before it. Many of the bills were laid upon the table, at the last night of the session, because of the physical inability of the members to attend to them, at that period of consideration as was due to them.

The House of Representatives yesterday about three o'clock, being engaged on Saturday later.—ib.

The Senate yesterday sent to the ratification Convention of Peace, Agriculture and Commerce, recently the Republic of Colombia, resident of Bogota.—

Among the Executive bills in Senate yesterday, was of the promotion of eight Commandants to be Post seven or eight Lieutenant Commandants, in the Navy.

THE INAUGURATION.

At an early hour yesterday presented an unusual city there had been a great in the course of Thursday, a scene, the entire consists in its simplicity, associations to which it na. Whatever of splendour or glory is intrinsic; there is no borrowed grandeur, no glitter, nor circumscribed pomp; yet its effect deepest shade the most modest which are dependent on the gorgeness for the interior.

Agreeable to previous President and President by the volunteer companies Georgetown, and a very of citizens on horseback set forward in procession. The cavalcade reached the before 12 o'clock.

The Senate had been o'clock; and at about half Jackson, on motion of Mr. Calhoun then moved to the Constitution to be President; after which a brief and pertinent address endeavoured to give here.

About 12 o'clock, the United States and President arrived, they were received by a committee appointed for the part of the Senate, and House of Representatives Senators and a number and citizens.

Before ten o'clock, House of Representatives overflowed, and all the which were not reserved and Representatives, had to officiate on the diplomatic corps, were by ladies, and number notwithstanding, to obtain even standing the hour arrived for the ceremony.

By 12 o'clock, the thronged, every avenue crowded so as to produce personal inconvenience to whom they were filled the sound of military approach to the Capitol by which the President were escorted; and afterwards, the doors of the procession entered sentatives. The rush tremendous, and the duty, closed so rapidly of the Senators, Representatives who had remained soon as the President the Speaker's chair, some degree restore a tone of deep feeling will be found in another.

As soon as he had which occupied about delivery, the oath of the Senate, was administered, who was attending of the Supreme Court oath was administered abroad by a Mr. Adams then received his friends; after and returned in the House.

On this interesting, acquitted himself with respect of all.—Clot of domestic manufacture was such as the image of the Chief Magistrate beginning to feel the sources, and the impacter. In the deli was visibly and while the emphatic effect upon his aid to the wise administration as just as it was our citizen retires

lived by the love

cess yesterday, and that of the Nineteenth commences today. The close of the session was characterized by harmony and good feeling.

Of the acts which have been passed, a complete authenticated list will be furnished as soon as we can obtain it. To the credit of this Congress, it may be said, that in the House of Representatives, every report favorable to private petitioners was acted upon, and that the Senate, although sitting for the purpose the night before last till near 3 o'clock, passed upon every bill before it. Many of the bills, it was true, were laid upon the table, and thus lost, on the last night of the session, but it was because of the physical impossibility of giving to them, at that period of the session, such consideration as was due to the principles involved in them.

The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday about three o'clock, the Senate, being engaged on Executive business, sat later.—ib.

The Senate yesterday advised and consented to the ratification of the General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, recently concluded with the Republic of Colombia, by our Minister resident of Bogota.—ib.

Among the Executive business transacted in Senate yesterday, was the confirmation of the promotion of eight or nine Masters Commandant to be Post Captains, and of seven or eight Lieutenants to be Masters Commandant, in the Navy.—ib.

March 5.

THE INAUGURATION.

At an early hour yesterday morning, our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendour belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinsel, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the President and President Elect, escorted by the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown, and a very considerable body of citizens on horseback and in carriages, set forward in procession to the Capitol. The cavalcade reached the Capitol a little before 12 o'clock.

The Senate had been convened at 10 o'clock; and at about half past ten, General Jackson, on motion of Mr. Mills, administered to Mr. Calhoun the oath prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by the Vice President; after which Mr. Calhoun made a brief and pertinent address, which we shall endeavour to give hereafter.

About 12 o'clock, the President of the United States and President Elect having arrived, they were received by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the part of the Senate, and conducted to the House of Representatives, followed by the Senators and a number of Representatives and citizens.

Before ten o'clock, the galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to an overflow, and all the sofas and the seats which were not reserved for the Senators and Representatives, the public officers who had to officiate on the occasion, and the diplomatic corps, were entirely occupied by ladies, and numbers were compelled, notwithstanding, to abandon the hopes of obtaining even standing places long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremony.

By 12 o'clock, the Hall was completely thronged, every avenue to the Chair being crowded so as to produce the greatest personal inconvenience to the individuals by whom they were filled. About that time, the sound of military music announced the approach to the Capitol of the procession by which the President and President Elect were escorted; and, in a few minutes afterwards, the doors were thrown open, and the procession entered the Hall of Representatives. The rush at this moment was tremendous, and the doors were, for security, closed so rapidly, as to exclude many of the Senators, Representatives, and citizens who had remained in the Senate. As soon as the President Elect had ascended the Speaker's chair, and order had been in some degree restored, he delivered, in a tone of deep feeling, the address which will be found in another part of our paper.

As soon as he had concluded his address, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered by the Chief Justice, who was attended by the other Judges of the Supreme Court. The moment the oath was administered, the fact was announced abroad by a discharge of cannon. Mr. Adams then received the congratulations of his friends; after which, he left the Hall, and returned in the same order to his House.

On this interesting occasion, Mr. Adams acquitted himself so as to command the respect of all.—Clothed in a complete suit of domestic manufactures, his appearance was such as the imagination would conceive of the Chief Magistrate of a Republic just beginning to feel the extent of its own resources, and the importance of its own character. In the delivery of his address he was visibly and considerably agitated; while the emphatic distinctness and propriety of his manner, produced a powerful effect upon his auditors. His compliment to the wise administration of Mr. Monroe was as just as it was eloquent. That virtuous citizen retires from his high office followed by the love and gratitude of a nation,

to whose prosperity he has so greatly contributed. The mantle of his wisdom will fall on his successor; and may he also fulfill the high duties of this important station so as, like him, to promote the public good; and, like him, to merit and receive the public gratitude.—Nat. Journal.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

INAUGURATION SPEECH.

We place this desired paper before our readers to-day, which they will find a most scholar-like composition—it savours a little too much of the Rhetorician, but taken altogether it may be called a very fine performance.—It does not wear the grave, majestic, dignified frankness of a Washington, but it is equally free from the meretricious style and captivating wiliness of a Jefferson. The topics it handles are well selected, and belong to the occasion—it is emphatical upon that great constitutional doctrine of the priority of civil to military authority, and treats on the subject of internal improvement in the language of a practical statesman and a sound patriot. The view taken of parties is liberal and enlightened—a Chief Magistrate ought to have said nothing less—a wise man ought to have said no more. The compliment to the administration of his predecessor was becoming, because it was in a great degree merited; if a course of conduct can be called meritorious (although for the most part good) where there was neither inducement to go wrong nor difficulty to encounter.

There can be little doubt but that the speech will be generally and much admired, and we think it deserves to be—there is certainly nothing in it that can be cavilled at by any one but the most out-of-humour Quidnunc. As to

THE CABINET

which is currently reported to be selected by President Adams, we wish it augured as well as the speech does. Mr. Clay, though not a practised bureau man, is undoubtedly a distinguished and a great man, and unquestionably possesses talents to make himself useful in any station to which he could be called—we think however, the theatre on which he will always be most conspicuous is the floor of Congress.—That President Adams ought not to have been brow-beaten off from his appointment, or that Mr. Clay ought not to have been precluded from accepting the station of Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, by the foul suspicions and malignant stories of the day, was all right.—The appointment and acceptance prove a just contempt for studied slander, and we wish that the result may be as beneficial as the appointment was in this respect proper. The continuance of Mr. Southard and Mr. Witt was a tribute to merit, those gentlemen deserved the distinction, the country approves it, and all beyond rests with themselves.

The call of Mr. Rush to the treasury department, and that of Mr. Barbour to the War Office, we consider most unfortunate, and shall be greatly and agreeably disappointed if it does not turn out so.—Mr. Rush is but a small man at best, and it is well understood that as District Attorney, Comptroller, Attorney General and Minister to St. James, he has always been considered as over-matched by the employment as well as by all that he came into competition with in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Rush must be wholly incompetent to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Barbour will be sure find great relief in his office by succeeding such a man as Mr. Calhoun, who left the War Department in the highest state of order, under the most perfect system of accountability. It will be seen that Mr. Barbour required all these aids.—He is a gentleman, naturally and habitually of good feeling and perhaps may be called a man of intelligence—but he has been taught to seek all his preferences through the extreme of party violence, and was in that way induced to become a member of the late Congressional Caucus and a signer to that address. If Mr. Barbour accepts the appointment, we shall not entertain an improved good opinion of him, as we shall think President Adams in a high degree censurable for nominating him. No motive can justify it.

A cabinet formed of such heterogeneous principles, the predominant character of whose treasury minister and war minister is usefulness and incompetency cannot be productive of much good, and we look forward with much concern to a day not very distant, when changes will take place upon grounds far from harmonious among themselves, and not very propitious to the public welfare.

We have copied to-day from the American Farmer, some plain, practical and useful experiments on the advantages of preparing food for stock.—We have long observed, that most of the small farmers; the land renters and all the most thrifty countrymen of the community, are sellers of green pork—and when one hundred weight of pork will bring them more than they can get for ten bushels of corn, they deem it better to feed their corn and send it to market in meat.

What kind of stock can a Maryland farmer raise to most advantage? This is a question we often hear, and about which we have long held but one opinion.—A very small portion of the state can be called a grazing country—much income is therefore not to be derived either from rearing or fattening cattle.—Sheep are not only useful; but indispensable; they yield a good profit

on the capital, and are excellent aids in the small way; but you cannot make a large item out of them.—A Maryland farmer will always receive a due return from a small snug flock, well kept—but they bite excessively close; an overstock of them keeps the pastures always naked, and starve each other, as well as all the rest of the animals belonging to the farm. Mules and high priced horses, or horses of the first grade may be raised to advantage; but these also can only be considered as good aids; they too are small items. We have long been convinced that the hog is the animal most worthy the attention of our farmers.—The general kind of sheep among us will not do for the butcher under three years—cattle and horses take from four to seven to bring them to market—the returns come in slowly, and a great number must be kept in proportion to the number, which can be annually sold.—But with proper treatment the hog can be pushed to a very good size at twelve or eighteen months—and may thus be made to produce a regular annual return.—The general experience of our farmers has already stamped them as valuable—and this too in spite of a miserable system of both rearing and fattening.—We do not believe that an average of six hogs is brought annually to the knife or scalding tub for each breeding sow kept in the state, and corn is fed to them in the ear, on the ground, in the mud and in the most wasteful way possible. If, as may, and ought to be done, each breeding sow was made to rear and bring yearly to the fattening pen twelve hogs, and this would only be two farrows of six pigs each—and if this were done, as the experiments we this day publish most satisfactorily prove can be done with less than half the corn now commonly used, we need not make any minute calculations to prove the profit of such business even without any increase in the average number raised to each breeding sow.

But we shall be told that this method will involve a great deal of trouble in sending to mill, &c. and expense in buying and setting boilers and getting wood, &c. &c. Well gentlemen, fold your arms and go to sleep; if you can sleep when hungry—and is it not worth a little trouble to save half the corn you now use to your hogs?—and as to the expense, let us look into it a little. If you fatten forty hogs in the common, nay, universal, mud-fashion, that will average 150 weight, they will eat you not less than 80 barrels of corn—half this even now will sell for \$80—and \$80 will buy the boilers, bricks, and lime, and pay for setting them up.—That is, you will be nothing out of pocket the very first year; and forty barrels of corn better off every year after.—If you fatten fewer hogs the fixes will cost less—if you fatten a larger number, the saving will be of more consequence.

If the boilers are tolerably set up, 5 cords of dry pine wood, worth \$2 a cord, will cook amply for a hundred fattening hogs for two months.

We really hope these experiments will excite the attention, they will merit—and that their truth will be tested by accurate and well conducted experiments.—But we protest against all slovenly, dirty, inattentive, miserably half way attempts or trials.

The Levy Court for Talbot county at a meeting held on Tuesday the 8th inst. appointed the following persons Constables of the several Hundreds in the said county, viz.

Third Haven Hundred.—James McKeel, Charles T. Loveday, Thomas Jones, Vincent Frampton, William E. Shannahan and Richard D. Ray.

Bay Hundred.—William Townsend, Joseph Graham and James Harrison.

Bolimbroke Hundred.—Solomon Mullikin.

Island Hundred.—George Stevens.

Mill Hundred.—Samuel H. McGuncy.

Kings Creek Hundred.—Levin Mills, Jr. and Edward Mills.

Tuckahoe Hundred.—William Ferguson and Edward Flynn.

From the National Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

We understand that the following nominations, made by the President on Saturday last, were yesterday consented to by the Senate:

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of State.

RICHARD RUSS, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

ALEX. H. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.

We understand, also, that **MR. POINSETT**, of the House of Representatives, was yesterday nominated by the President as Minister to Mexico.

DESHA ESCAPED!

A letter from a gentleman living in Shelby county, (Ken.) to a gentleman in Millington, Pennsylvania, states, that Isaac B. Desha has been granted a new trial, since when, he broke jail and made his escape. Pat.

A TEACHER.

A gentleman recently from the Eastward, who can produce unquestionable recommendations for character and ability, is now in Easton, where he will remain until Wednesday next, in hopes of obtaining employment as a teacher. Persons who may be interested by this advertisement, will please to apply for further information to the Editor of the Gazette. March 12

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Sir,
I was much surprized at seeing the performance of a correspondent in your last paper, containing reproaches upon the conduct and character of Mr. Adams; and equally concerned at your indulgence in permitting it to be inserted. During the late canvass you always professed a species of neutrality which displayed neither preferences nor prejudices towards either of the candidates personally; although the means by which one of them was introduced to the people were often the subject of severe reprehension. During the same period you very properly admitted the essays and observations of any writer, who in decent language and in correct statements, founded in truth or in sincere belief, animadverted upon the faults, or commended the talents and qualifications, of the respective candidates. Such pieces were not only allowable, but absolutely necessary to inform the public mind, and guide the citizens in determining their choice.

But the contest is now over; and Mr. Adams has been elected President of these United States without any fraud or force according to the forms and principles of the constitution. However unpleasant this result may be to the feelings and expectations of some individuals, it is assuredly the policy and duty of us all to acquiesce in the decision, and to be disposed, for the sake of the national weal, to support his administration, if conducted wisely and with a just view to the liberties and prosperity of the people. It is nevertheless incumbent, even upon his friends, to be ever watchful and attentive to his measures, as wise constituents should always be to those of their deputed servants; and it cannot be doubted that some of his enemies will be on the alert, and scrutinize all his actions with malicious rigor. Under this security every good citizen will therefore yield him his confidence, and encourage him in the due exercise of his high station—an office in the most quiet times of extensive and difficult trust, but in his instance rendered more arduous and embarrassing by the opposition of selfish and disappointed partisans. To keep alive the impression of former prejudices, founded or unfounded, against him can have no other object than to excite a premature hostility to his administration, and to produce an absolute condemnation of all his measures, whether they be right or wrong. We might derive prudence from a recollection of the fact, that the first election of Mr. Monroe to the Presidency was an event as painful to the federalists as the election of Mr. Adams can be, and, in my opinion, at least with equal reason: And yet during his administration most of the cardinal principles of federal policy were gradually resumed; and in the course of four years such proofs were afforded of their beneficial effects upon the peace, improvement and character of the country that he was re-elected with almost universal satisfaction.

Let us therefore resign ourselves with kindness and patience to an election which has been constitutionally made: Let us rather remove difficulties from the path of Mr. Adams than ungenerously and indignantly place them in his way: Let us candidly confide in the solemn promises he has just given in his inaugural address, and cheerfully support him in the performance of them: And let me entreat you, Sir, to exclude from your impartial columns every painful reproach upon his character and conduct until some error in his approaching administration shall justify the publication of it.

A Constant Federalist.
March 9, 1825.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
It is my ill fate, or as some would say destiny, to be one of those unfortunate young men, whose vanity greatly exceeds the limits of his fortune; and whose habits do not, by any means, correspond with that of his purse.

Without even having the most distant thought of providing for the future, I have mingled with a host of extravagant associates, who have led me into innumerable embarrassments, and which stopped only with the loss of nearly all my funds.

Thus, I fear, I have begun too late to discover the errors of my former conduct: my pride has been, by far, greater than my riches were able to maintain; my gaiety and show has swept away the remains of a small estate, and left me destitute of that article which never fails to make friends.—By my forwardness and a great disposition to be of consequence, I have incurred the displeasure of my acquaintances who were once disposed to countenance me.

'Tis true, while ever my small pittance lasted I had plenty of friends, a great many associates, and a good share of merriment; but, no sooner was it gone, than my friends became daily less numerous. I was not troubled near so much, as formerly, by associates, and my merriment was soon turned into sorrow.—So it is with every young man who has involved himself in the same perplexities!—It was my ruin to mix so early in life as I did with men—I was not capable of choosing a competent companion for my guide; and as the young mind is easily led astray, there was no great difficulty in sufficing in mine a heap of follies.—I quickly made, as most young men do, a confident, and to this confident I am indebted for all my follies—I soon absorbed all his secrets, and acquired most of his evils.

At first, I revolted at his wickedness, and tried to elude his habits, which I then thought so pernicious and have since found to be true—however, in a short time, I became inured in most of the paths of sin which are so derogatory to human nature. It appeared almost impossible and to me it was unavoidable, to mock the different plans which were laid to entrap the morals which I had been taught to reverence. But my new friend soon impressed on my mind his own direful customs, and sometimes prevailed on me to forget all the virtuous habits that I ever owned. He first persuaded me to accompany him to a billiard-room, and then to officiate in the game, alleging that it was a mere thing of pleasure, and assured me, it was nothing more than the mark of a gentleman to know how to knock a ball with skill and accuracy. Then he averred that the card-table was equally innocent, and was quite as essential to know how to play one as the other; and came in for a due share—I had no sooner become tolerably proficient in

these general accomplishments than my friend expressed his astonishment at my playing for mere sport—he railed against the waste of time of playing for nothing—he had some influence, and at length urged me to make a small bet—I did, and lost—tried again—met a similar fate—again and again—always came off loser; which soon made me repent of my folly. Ever anxious to obtain what I had lost, and equally anxious to acquire a full knowledge of this trade, I was, almost, constantly at a gambling house; until a continual succession of loss swept away the whole of my property. It soon after got publicly known that I was a gambler, drunkard, &c. My friend profited the most largely by my weakness, and soon discarded me because I had nothing more for him to gain—he entirely abandoned me, and I have found myself forsaken by friends and money; and which is still worse, I have no trade or profession—left entirely to myself to go wherever fortune directs, or convenience points out. What a miserable situation!—Pride has been the cause of all this! Who could think, thought I, (when I first assumed the character of a man and not sixteen) of ever bending their genius over a work-bench, or confine themselves in the narrow precincts of a small store. But, alas! my age now makes me ashamed of applying for an apprenticeship; my character is too well known for me to get any kind of employment. This is cause why we have so many idlers, vagabonds, quinquans, &c.—Pride is the principal, it blinds the reason, destroys the mind and shuts the eyes of many parents towards their children. No wonder, then, we see so many youths, who early put on pompous airs and try to be of consequence, come to misery and woe; who soon scatter their small inheritance—pine away their lives in obscurity and wretchedness, and end their days in in some subtle.

EXPERIENCE.

DIED

In Chestertown, on the 7th inst. after a lingering illness, the Rev. James Ridgeway.
In this town, on Wednesday last, after a short illness Mrs. Margaret Pattison.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C." and "Arctides," are received.

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Lumbroth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

FOR SALE BY
William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,	Red turnip Radish,
Early frame do	White cabbage Lettuce,
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do	Brown Dutch do
Grand Imperial do do	Silver skinned Onion,
Sugar do do	Red and Celery,
Early bunch Beans, do	White do do
Early Valentine do	Large Dutch Parsnip,
Red French do	Long orange Carrot,
Carolina or Sewee do	Long red Beet,
Lima do	Turnip-rooted do
Early York Cabbage, do	Mangle Wurtzel,
Early Salisbury do	Ruta Bara,
Green Savoy do	White Mustard,
Yellow do do	Peppercress or cress,
Early Battersea do	Curled Cucumber,
Early Cauliflower do	Early frame Cucum-ber,
Late do do	Long green do
Sugar Ear do	Nasturtium,
Large Drum-head do	Tomato,
Flat Dutch do	Early Dutch Turnip,
Red Pickling do	Red top do
White Broccoli, do	Round Spinach,
Purple do	Prickly do
New Cape do	Long green Squash,
Early Curled do	Bush do
Early short-top scar-let Radish do	Onion Cloves,
Salmon do	Purple Egg Plant,
White Turnip do	Clover Seed, &c. &c.
Long scarlet do	

Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.

JOHN CAMPER.

March 12

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 12

Notice.

The managers of "the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, Maryland," are requested to meet at Mrs. Nichols' on Saturday the 19th of March, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
M. G. NICOLS, Sec'y.

March 12 1w

C. HAYDEN—Dentist

Will be in Easton about the 15th of March, and will for a short time, attend to the business of his profession.

March 5

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphan's Court.

February 22d, A. D. 1825.

On application of Dr. Ming, a Brown Executor of Joseph Brown, 4th, late of Kent county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office fixed, this 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1825.

Test CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of February 1825.

MORGAN BROWN, Ex'r.

of Joseph Brown, 4th, deceased.

March 12 3w

From the New York Daily Advertiser.
A HEROINE.

The recent revolutions in South America, have been fruitful of chivalrous deeds of daring, and of heroic examples of virtue and patriotism, in both sexes. In every age and in every country, not excepting our own, female spirit has frequently nerved the arm of the soldier, and essentially aided the cause of liberty and independence. But we know not, that the annals of any nation, whether ancient or modern, furnish an instance of more exalted sentiments, of a more generous devotion, or more resolute firmness of character, than the following account of a South American heroine, founded on fact, and translated from the Spanish, by one of the many patriots, who have been exiled from their country, and have sought an asylum upon our shores. It was handed to us last evening, and we are sure it will be interesting to our readers. The story forms a noble theme for a novel, a poem, or a tragedy, and as such it may be used by some future muse.

"Policarpa Salvarerra was a native of Bogota. She was distinguished for her patriotic sentiments, which she did not conceal even from her enemies; and it is not strange that she should become the object of the fury of those impious wretches. All the active vigilance, of the tyrannical government she had ridiculed, informing circumstances, the patriots, dispersed amongst the troops of Morillo, of the state of public opinion, and of the forces and operations of the enemy.

Her lover who was enrolled by force in 1818 in the grand guards of the Spanish army, gave her notice of all that passed; and she transmitted it to general Santander, who was stationed in the province in the confines of Venezuela and Guayana. Strong suspicions induced the viceroy, Sammano, at sundry times, to search the house of our heroine: for some time all his efforts were in vain; but the same young man whom she was to marry, having at length been directed to carry an interesting communication to the patriots, he was surprised by the enemy in the desert of Focilla, and conveyed to Bogota, with the token of transgression taken on his person.

When Policarpa knew this occurrence, she presented herself boldly to the viceroy, and told him that her lover was innocent; that she herself had received the papers from the patriots, and persuaded him to undertake the journey, but without letting him know the tenor of what he carried. The young conductor being questioned, maintained the contrary; that he was the delinquent, and that she had no knowledge whatever of his intention.—Both were confronted and supported themselves in the purpose of saving one another.

According to the custom in these events, the young man was sentenced to suffer capital punishment, and being placed already on the gibbet, they offered to pardon her, and even that they would protect them both, in case they would discover their accomplices—but the Spaniards gained nothing more, than to renew the contest between two generous hearts, that loved each other tenderly, and who were resolved on every sacrifice rather than betray the cause of their country.

The tyrants seeing that their efforts to extort a secret of such importance, from souls of such a mould, were useless, ordered the execution of the intrepid messenger, and they shot him in her presence. They again conducted her to prison; and she constantly refused to reveal the names of the persons who were secretly working in favor of Liberty. In consequence of which, she was pronounced to be a traitress, and condemned to die.

Her conduct to the very moment of her death, convinced her executioners of the degree of energy of which a true patriot is capable; the misfortune of her country only afflicted her—but she was consoled by the service she had rendered it, and the certainty that it would soon be free, whilst her spirit was about to be united to that of her lover. When she was on her way to the fatal place where she was about to be sacrificed, she exhorted in the most energetic manner the people, who were disconsolate and sad at the catastrophe. "Weep not for me," said she, weep for the slavery and sufferings of your oppressed countrymen, take example by my destiny—rise up and resist the outrages which you endure with so much injustice.

When she arrived at the gibbet, she asked for a glass of water, but observing it was an European Spaniard that brought it to her, she refused it, saying "I wish not to owe even a glass of water to an enemy of my country." The commander of the detachment which escorted her, pressed her then that she might name some person in her estimation, who might do her that service. "I thank you very much," said she, "for a kindness which I cannot accept, because the relief of this, my last necessity, might perhaps condemn, in the eyes of the tyrants, the person I would wish to show me that token of friendship!—I am ready to die."

A moment before they gave the signal for the execution, she turned to the cruel executioners, and with a calm air exclaimed, "Assassins tremble at the termination of your wicked deed! there will soon come those who will revenge my death!" Thy prediction has been fulfilled illustrious lady—from the abode of angels thou beholdest the glory of thy country; thy pure blood has rendered its earth fruitful; each drop has produced a hero—and all of them have imbibed thy sentiments!

L. A. W.

Geo. A. Stephens, the English Wit.

Law is law, law is law, and as such is so forth, and hereby, and aforesaid, provided always, nevertheless, notwithstanding.

ing. Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are tired. Law is like a book of surgery, there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is also like physic, they that take least of it are best off. Law is like a homely gentleman, very well to follow. Law is like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it. It is also like bad weather, most people are glad when they get out of it.

We shall now mention a case tried before me called Bullum versus Boatum. The case was as follows:—There were two farmers, farmer A and farmer B. Farmer A was seized or possessed of a bull—farmer B was possessed of a ferry boat. Now the owner of the ferry boat, having made his boat fast to a post on the shore with a piece of hay, twisted rope fashion, or as we say, pulgo yacato, a hay band. After he had made his boat fast, to a post on the shore, as it was very natural for a hungry man to do, he went up to town to dinner—farmer A's bull, as it was very natural for a bull to do, came down to look for a dinner, and observing, discovering, seeing and spying out some turnips in the bottom of said ferry boat, the bull scrambled into the ferry boat; he ate up the turnips, and to make an end of his meal, fell to work on the hayband, the boat being eaten from its moorings, floated down the river with the bull in it; it struck against a rock; beat a hole in the bottom of the boat, and tossed the bull overboard; whereupon the owner of the boat brought his action against the bull for running away with the boat. And thus notice of the trial was given. Bullum versus Boatum, Boatum versus Bullum.

Now the council for the bull began with saying, my Lord, and you gentlemen of the jury, we are counsel in this case for the bull. We are indicted for running away with the boat. Now my Lord, we have heard of running horses, but never of running bulls before. Now my Lord, the bull could no more run away with the boat than a man in a coach may be said to run away with the horses;—therefore, my Lord, how can we punish what is not punishable? how can we eat what is not eatable? or how can we drink what is not drinkable? or as the law says, how can we think what is not thinkable? therefore my Lord, as we are counsel in this case for the bull, if the jury should bring the bull in guilty, the jury would be guilty of a very great bull.

The council for the boat observed that the bull should be nonsuited, because in his declaration, he had not specified what color he was of; for thus learnedly and wisely spoke the counsel—my Lord, if the bull was of no color, he must have been of some color, and if he was not of any color, what color could the bull be of? I overruled this motion by observing the bull was a white bull, and that white is no color—besides as I told my brethren, they should trouble their head to talk of color in the law, for the law can color any thing. This cause having been left to a reference, upon the award both bull and boat were acquitted, it proved that the tide of the river carried them both away—upon which I gave it as my opinion, that as the tide of the river carried them both away, both bull and boat had a good action against water bailiff.

My opinion being taken, an action was issued, and upon the traverse, this point of law arose, how, wherefore, and whether, why, when, and whatsoever, whereas and whereby, as the boat was not a compus mentis evidence, how could an oath be administered? That point was settled by Boatum's attorney, declaring that for his client, he would swear any thing.

The water bailiff's charter was then read, taken out of the original record in true latin; which set forth in the declaration, that they were carried away by the tide of flood, or the tide of ebb. The charter of the water bailiff was as follows:—"Aqua bailiffi est magistratus in chosis, sapor omnibus fishibus qui habuerent finnos et scalos, claws, shells et talos, qui swimmer in freshibus velsaltibus riveris, lakos, pondis, canalibus, et well boats sive-ysteri prawn whitini, shrimpi, turbotus solus, that is not turbot alone, but turbot and soals together. But now comes the nicety of the law; the law is as nice as a new laid egg, and not to be understood by addle headed people. Bullum and boatum mentioned both ebb and flow to avoid quibbling;—but it being proved, that they were carried away neither by the tide of flood nor by the tide of ebb, but exactly upon the top of high water, they were nonsuited; but such was the lenity of the court, upon their paying all costs, they were allowed to begin again, de nova.

SINGULAR.

The name of 'EYE' occurs 9662 times in the Old Testament, and the name 'GOD' is found 2725 times. The name 'JESUS' occurs 925 times in the New Testament, the name 'CHRIST' 555 times. The word 'Selah' is met with 74 times in the bible. The word 'eternity' but once. The double asseveration 'verily, verily,' is to be seen 25 times in John's Gospel, and no where else. There are 214 interrogations (?) in Job. The phrase 'and God said' occurs 10 times in the 1st chapter of Genesis. The name 'Jesus' and 'Christ' are neither of them in the 3d Epistle of John. The word 'foreordained' is mentioned but once in the bible, i. Pet. i. 20.—The word 'perseverance' is mentioned but once in the bible Eph. 6. 13. The word 'atonement' is mentioned but once in the New Testament. The word 'election' but 6 times in the scriptures. There is no mention made in the scriptures of 'Adam's Fall,' 'Original Sin' nor 'the covenant of grace.' The words 'eternal life,' are mentioned but once in the Old Testament, Dan. vii. 2. 'Predestination' is not once mentioned in the Bible. The word 'predestinate' is mentioned twice; and twice the word 'predestinated' is mentioned.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore; leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers from Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5
EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.
THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The Edward Lloyd is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence, with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
Feb. 12
EDWARD AULD.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE Packet.

THE SCHOONER MARIA.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has purchased the schooner MARIA, and intends running her as a regular Packet, from Easton Point, Talbot county, once a week, to Baltimore, commencing on Saturday the 19th inst. leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, and Easton Point every Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.—The above vessel is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind—she will also carry passengers to or from Baltimore.

From the subscriber's knowledge of the Mercantile business, having been engaged in it for many years in Easton—and his acquaintance with the quality and price of almost every article that may be ordered for this market, he flatters himself that the public will find it to their advantage to favour him with a share of their patronage, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.—The Schooner will be commanded by his brother, Henry Tomlinson, who is well acquainted with the business and orders left with him or at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN TOMLINSON.

Feb 19

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 17th inst. at the late residence of Turbutt Callahan, deceased, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—some valuable Negroes, Farming Utensils, Corn, Blades, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture; besides a number of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, by the purchasers giving notes with approved securities, bearing interest from date, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continued until all is sold.
JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.
of Turbutt Callahan, dec'd.

March 5 2w

Notice.

I offer for sale at my farm, four hundred barrels of corn, three work horses, a full blooded mare seven years old the 23d May next, and five colts, three of which are sired by the imported horse Emperor; the above property will be disposed of, either for cash or on a credit.

Anderson, March 5 3w

FOR SALE, on a liberal credit.—The time of a coloured BOY—he is about seventeen years of age, stout and healthy. For terms apply at this office.
Feb 26 3w

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS Making.



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER

Easton, Jan 8, 1825.

COACH AND HARNESS Making.

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the main road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Wagon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch let hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment in this shire. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md.
Jan 15

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hackes can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business calls them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.

JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.

Easton, July 24

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 29th of the present month at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called 'Bridges,' containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land, more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
March 5 5

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth; a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip; also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsbrough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$50 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 5

\$20 Reward.

Broke out of the jail in Easton, Talbot county, Md. on the night of the 15th inst. (Jan.) two negro men by the names of WILLIAM LONG and OLIVER GRAY—William Long is about six feet high, dark complexion and stout made.

Oliver Gray is about five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, down look when spoken to, and well made.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the two above described negroes, or ten dollars for the apprehension of either of them, if delivered to the jailor in Easton, Talbot county, state of Maryland.

THOMAS HENRICH, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Jan. 22 8w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Little of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Feb. 19.—(March 5 8w)

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Charles county on the 17th of January last, a runaway negro man by the name of SAM, he is a stout black fellow and is blind, about 33 years old, his clothing very sorry, says he belongs to Doctor Butler, near Benedict, on the Patuxent, the owner of the above described negro man is requested to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

HUGH COX, Shff. of Charles county.

March 5 3w

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.
A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on Tuesday the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 26

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 12

VOL. V

PRINT EVERY S.

ALEX

At Two U

ADVERTISE

serted three t

five cents for

All those in

per & Thomp

ward named a

by note or o

cannot be giv

against said

them for sc

holds the boo

March 12

\$ 10

Ranaway fr

bot county) o

day of Febru

to wit a negr

years of age,

plexion and

tenance wher

his fore teeth

ANN of a dar

years of age,

low stature an

ed in her righ

ELIZA aged

took with her

about three y

and a likely b

RY who was

Molly Goldsb

Eliza, went of

is a dark mul

ches high is

been bred a w

—Harry has a

been furnish

been workin

near Middlet

acquaintance

where these abs

lurking—Ann

about twelve

last, with Mr.

that time she

Harrison, in

the property

child belong

deceased, an

Sheriff of Tal

executions.

for apprehen

groes to E. N

bot county, i

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1825.

NO. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.
JOHN CAMPER.

March 12

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his front teeth: a negro woman called ANNE or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip: also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably furnished passes for the others—Harry has been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionate part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$50 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 5

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a dark colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Littig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Feb. 19.—(March 5 Sw)

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Charles county on the 17th of January last, a runaway negro man by the name of SAM, he is a stout black fellow and is blind, about 33 years old, his clothing very sorry, says he belongs to Doctor Butler near Benedict, on the Patuxent, the owner of the above described negro man is requested to come and prove him and take him away, or he will be sold for his jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.
HUGH COX, Shff. of Charles county.

March 5 Sw

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court.

February 22d, A. D. 1825.
On application of Dr. Morgan Brown Executor of Joseph Brown, 4th, late of Kent county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of February in the year of our Lord 1825.
Test CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent county

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of February 1825.

MORGAN BROWN, Ex'r.
of Joseph Brown, 4th, deceased.

March 12 Sw

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New-England Farmer.
SOFT SOAP, UNDILUTED, AN EXCELLENT CLEANSER OF FRUIT TREES.
To Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

EASTON, (Talbot Co.) Md.

Sir,—Among the papers published in the third number of the third volume, of the Agricultural Journal of the Massachusetts Society, there appears a letter, written by Richard Peters, Esq. upon the subject of Peach Trees, mentioning their decline for some years past, and the various remedies employed by him for relieving their diseases, and preventing their decay. It does not appear that the peach trees in the neighbourhood of Boston, are subject to the same disorders; but as the Society have thought proper to publish this paper for the benefit of their members, and other readers in their districts, it must be presumed that the subject of it was considered worthy of their attention, and that probably the peach trees there, are also more or less affected by casualties or distempers, which it was their desire to remove or prevent. Under this impression, I shall proceed to state an expedient which has been applied to the improvement of fruit trees in this county, and which may be equally serviceable in other portions of the country.

The peach trees here appear to be liable to the same disasters and diseases which are described by Mr. Peters, and they often wither and decay in the same manner. Pear trees and other fruit trees are also frequently affected, and sometimes suddenly decay, without discovering the causes of their decline. A gentleman of this neighbourhood some years ago, observing the situation of his trees, and having unsuccessfully used many applications, at length directed their trunks or bodies to be washed, and well rubbed with soft soap; and it is not easy to imagine the early change which appeared in their bark and foliage: the bark became smooth and glossy, and seemed sound and beautiful; and he thought the tree was greatly improved in every respect. I have tried the same experiment, and with equal advantage to apple trees, pear trees and peach trees, and am persuaded they have been greatly benefited by this process; it is used in the spring, and may be repeated in following years as frequently as the trees appear to require it.

Mr. Peters declares that he used soap suds without any beneficial effects; but it is probable that the soft soap in substance is more powerful, &c, that having more strength and virtue than the suds as commonly made, it may more effectually destroy the worms, bugs, and other insects which so materially injure the trees; and it is believed to be in consequence of their destruction, that the bark and branches are enabled to derive so much improvement from the application of this substance.

I am about to suggest this expedient to Mr. Peters; if you think it may merit the consideration of your Society, you are at liberty to place this communication before them.
Yours, &c.
N. HAMMOND.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS,

Made under the direction of the Secretary at War, to determine to proper rules for ascertaining the draft of Ploughs, and the relative merits of six celebrated Ploughs, to wit: The Ploughs of Gideon Davis, Georgetown, Col.—G. Nixon, New York—W. Brown, Maryland—Peacock, New Jersey—Burdock, N. York—and J. Wood, New York.

WASHINGTON, 21st Feb. 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.
Dear Sir,—Some time last summer, Mr. Gideon Davis, an ingenious mechanic of Georgetown, in this District, invited me to a trial between the relative excellence of a plough constructed by himself, and several others of the most celebrated construction in our country. I attended the trial, but doubted the accuracy of the mode by which it was attempted to test the relative degree of power necessary to impel the ploughs in proportion to the work performed. On stating my objection to Mr. Davis as to the accuracy of the mode, he expressed much solicitude that such experiment should be made as would give satisfactory results, which I promised him should be done, if he would furnish the ploughs, and the means of making such experiments.

Orders were accordingly given to the Officers of the Engineer, and Ordnance Departments, at the seat of government, to institute a set of experiments in order to ascertain the rules which ought to be applied in determining the degree of power necessary to move ploughs of the same construction, opening furrows of different depths, and different widths, and which, being once ascertained, there would be no difficulty in determining the relative power, necessary to put in motion ploughs of different construction, according to the work performed by them, as is usually the case, those compared, open furrows of different depths and widths.

I send you a copy of the report of the Officers, which will give you the result of

the experiment, as far as made, on six of the most celebrated ploughs used in this neighborhood, as the information may be interesting to your numerous agricultural readers.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Washington, 14th Feb. 1825.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,—
Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, the undersigned have examined and subjected to the requisite trials such ploughs as have been submitted for that purpose, the result of which is exhibited in the following report:—

Five ploughs were submitted by Mr. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, D. C. They were first tried in the usual manner, by ploughing a small piece of ground with each, by means of horses.—They were then tried with a Dynamometer, to ascertain the power required in each case to move them. The Dynamometer, which was so constructed as to show single pounds from one to nine hundred, was attached to the clevis of the plough beam, and to the hook of a three-fold tackle; in such manner, that the force applied in moving the plough, acted directly upon the instrument.

The results obtained in these trials, were very unequal, varying in some instances, nearly ninety per cent. This difference it was conceived was greater than could have resulted from the various forms and properties of the respective ploughs; and, therefore, it was presumed, that the instrument used was incorrect. The results not proving satisfactory, we suggested other methods which would ensure greater accuracy. Mr. Davis accordingly prepared a wheel and axle, with a rope passing from the axle to the clevis of the plough beam; with another rope passing over the circumference of the wheel, to which weights were suspended in order to draw the plough forward. With this apparatus we renewed our trials, with six ploughs. They were tried first with horses as before, and were then tried by the wheel and axle. The Dynamometer used on the former occasion, had been readjusted since, and was tried at the same time with the wheel and axle; and was found to give corresponding results.—The accuracy of the Dynamometer being now satisfactorily ascertained, the use of the wheel and axle, after a few trials, was discontinued, as the Dynamometer was found more convenient in practice.

The results of these trials are exhibited in the following table:—

TABLE OF EXPERIMENTS Made with Ploughs, November 3d, 1824.

Number.	Weight, pounds.	Width of furrow.	Depth of furrow.	Square inches in the section of the furrow.	Power applied.	Pounds per square inch.	Relative proportion of power applied.	Relative power, reduced to mean depth of furrow.
104	1200	12 in.	4 in.	144	100	8.33	100	100
86	1100	12 in.	4 in.	144	110	7.72	110	100
99	1000	12 in.	4 in.	144	100	7.00	100	100
99	1100	12 in.	4 in.	144	110	7.72	110	100
99	1200	12 in.	4 in.	144	120	8.33	120	100
99	1300	12 in.	4 in.	144	130	9.17	130	100
99	1400	12 in.	4 in.	144	140	10.00	140	100
99	1500	12 in.	4 in.	144	150	10.83	150	100
99	1600	12 in.	4 in.	144	160	11.67	160	100
99	1700	12 in.	4 in.	144	170	12.50	170	100
99	1800	12 in.	4 in.	144	180	13.33	180	100
99	1900	12 in.	4 in.	144	190	14.17	190	100
99	2000	12 in.	4 in.	144	200	15.00	200	100
Mean	1300	12 in.	4 in.	144	130	9.17	130	100

Note.—Plough No. 5, was made after the celebrated Scotch Plough.

This table exhibits the average results of numerous trials, and is therefore more to be depended upon, than if single trials only had been made. The two first columns show the width and depth of the furrows; the 3d, gives the area of a transverse section of the furrow; the 4th, shows the power actually applied in each case, to draw the plough; the 5th, gives the number of pounds required to each square inch of the furrow; and the 6th, gives the comparative results of the several trials, in a convenient form for estimating the relative merits of the respective ploughs.—For instance, for each 100 pounds required in making any given furrow with plough No. 1, 147 pounds would be required to make a similar furrow with plough No. 6; or, which is nearly the same thing, a piece of work which can be performed with two horses, in one case, will require three horses, in the other. The last column gives the relative power reduced, as it would appear, if all the furrows had equal depths.

As it was found, that we could not measure with precision the first furrow made in the ground, we took no note of it; and hence all the experiments which are recorded, were made after the first furrow had been formed. The power applied, as stated

in the table, is that which was used while the plough was moving with ordinary velocity.

To guard as far as practicable against any errors, either of accident or design, no part of the operations, which could possibly affect the result, was entrusted to others. In all the trials the ploughs were guided by one of the undersigned (Genl. Macomb) while the power applied, and the dimensions of the furrows, were taken and recorded by the others. As all the operations were several times repeated, and the mean of the results taken, we believe the table exhibits as correct a representation of the facts, as the nature of such operations will permit.

The ground upon which the trials were made, is situated upon the margin of a small water course, and is composed principally of sand, with a small proportion of clay and vegetable matter, and is covered with a very stiff green sward, which, however, is brittle, in consequence of its being composed mostly of sand. The specific gravity of the earth in its natural state before being broken up, was found to be 1664, or 104 pounds per cubic foot.

In examining the ploughing, which had been performed with the several ploughs by horses, a most striking difference was observed. The ploughs numbered 1 and 3 greatly surpassed either of the others; the furrow slice, was raised and turned over in one continued and unbroken belt, and laid in its whole course parallel to the furrow. The earth in its passage up the mould of these ploughs, and while turning over, appeared to be bent or twisted, as to crack or break it into very small parts, without tearing the sward asunder, and in such manner as to leave no large clods, but to pulverise the whole. But little difference was observed in the work performed by these two ploughs, No. 1 was, however, thought to be superior.

Ploughs numbered 4 and 6, appeared to break off the furrow slice in lengths of from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet, and to cast them off separately, in a direction oblique to the furrow; the forward end of the piece lying in or near the furrow, and the other end at some distance from it.

The ploughs numbered 2 and 5, appeared to break the furrow slice in very unequal and irregular masses, and to throw them off in all directions, leaving large unbroken clods as hard as they were before being moved by the plough.

We do not propose to give a detailed description of the several ploughs tried. They are all understood to be of some note, and of high reputation in different parts of the country. They were all furnished by Mr. Gideon Davis, and were in excellent order for use. Mr. Davis furnished also all the means necessary to try them.

As we have found Mr. Davis's plough to be decidedly superior in most respects, and generally superior in all, a brief description of it is here given. The mould and land side, which forms the main body, consists of one piece; the share, or cutting edge or point, is another piece; and the heel or shoe, forms the third piece. The two latter are made separate that they may be renewed, as they do not wear so long as the other part. The three pieces are all of cast iron, and are united by two screw bolts. The beam and handles are united together, and secured to the cast iron by means of screw bolts, and without making any mortises or tenons. This method of uniting the several parts of the plough, and which is found in that of Mr. Davis's alone, we consider a great improvement, as it unites simplicity and cheapness of construction, with increased strength and durability. This method also gives facilities which is not possessed by any other that we have seen, for adjusting the plough, by making it incline to, or from the land or make it penetrate more or less deep, at the pleasure of the ploughman.

In all the trials, which are exhibited in the foregoing table, we endeavoured to make the ploughs form furrows as nearly similar in width and depth as practicable, from the belief, that in cases where ploughs removing equal quantities of earth, by penetrating to unequal depths, the power required would also be unequal; and that the greater the depth of the furrow, the greater would be the resistance the plough would meet with. With a view to determine whether this belief was well founded, and if so, to obtain some data upon which to compute the ratio of resistance, the following trials were made.

Plough No. 1 was used, and first a wide and shallow furrow was made; then with the same plough, a narrow and deep furrow was made, the particulars of which are given below, in connexion with those of former trials made with the same plough, and exhibited in the foregoing table:

1st trial	former trial	2d trial	
Width of the furrow in.	14.57	12.28	9.01
Depth of do	4.32	5.04	7.75
Area of do. in square in.	63.00	66.31	70.05
Power applied, pounds	356.00	372.00	487.00
Pounds per square inch	5.33	5.63	6.90
Proportion of power applied	94.00	100.00	122.00

In these trials it will be seen, that the areas of the transverse sections of the respective furrows, are very nearly equal; while the power applied in drawing the plough, was very unequal. The proportion of power per square inch between the

shallowest and deepest furrow is, as 94 to 122, a difference of about 30 per cent. The depths of the furrows are 4.32 and 7.75, the ratio of which is about 1.8. The power applied per square inch is 5.33, and 6.9, the ratio of which is about 1.3.—Therefore by increasing the depth of a furrow, (without increasing its cubical content) in the ratio of 1.8, the power must be increased in the ratio of 1.3. From this it may be inferred, that by doubling the depth of a furrow, the power must be increased by at least one third; or, which is the same thing, if three horses are required to perform the work in one case, four will be necessary in the other.

Again, by comparing the first of the above trials, with that extracted from the foregoing table, we find the depth of the furrows to be, as 100 to 125, and the power applied as 100 to 106. Hence it appears, in this case, that increasing the depth of a furrow one fourth, causes an increased resistance of 6 per cent.

To illustrate these principles more clearly, we give the following examples: supposing, in the first instance, a furrow is made 4 inches deep and 12 inches wide, and the power required is equal to 100. This case will then form the basis upon which all the other calculations are founded.

1st,	Depth	Width	Area	Power
4 in.	12 in.	48	100	
2 1/2,	Depth increased 1/2	5	9.6-10	48 105
3 1/2,	do do 1/2	7	2-10 6-3	43 130
4 1/2,	do doubled,	8	6	48 133-1-3

In all these cases it will be seen that the content of the respective furrows are equal; and that as the widths are diminished, and the depths increased, the power is increased also. In the following cases, the width of the furrows is not varied, while their depths are increased as above.

Depth	Width	Area	Power	
5th,	4 m.h.	12 in.	48	100
6th,	5	12	60	132 1/2
7th,	7-2-10	12	86-4-10	234
8th,	8	12	96	266-2-3

Here we see that by adding one fourth to the depth of a furrow, without varying its width, the power is increased one third; and, if the depth be increased from five to eight inches, the power is doubled; and that if the depth be doubled, the power is nearly trebled.

These trials are by far too limited, to warrant our making any attempt to lay down any general law of resistance in such cases. The deductions necessary for this purpose, can be drawn only from very numerous trials, repeated under all the variety of circumstances and combinations, of which such operations are susceptible. They have, however, been sufficient to prove, that the cubical content of any furrow, is not of itself sufficient data for determining the resistance to ploughs; but that the depth of the furrow, is also an important element in the calculation.

By referring to the first table, which gives the dimensions of all the furrows made with the several ploughs, it will be seen that their depths are unequal. We have endeavoured to deduce the true results, by making proper allowance for these inequalities. We took the mean of all the furrows as the basis; and from that, with the furrow actually made in each case, computed the results which are given in the last column of the table.

The velocity with which a plough is drawn forward, while under trial, is a circumstance which requires attention. We made a few trials with a view to determine the effect of varying the velocity. We found, that the power required to give the ordinary velocity to ploughs, was much greater than that which was just sufficient to move it; the proportion being as five to four. These trials like those varying the depth of furrows, were not sufficiently extended to enable us to lay down any general rule upon the subject. It is evident however, from the few trials we have made, that the velocity with which the plough moves, as well as the depth to which it penetrates, are circumstances necessary to be noticed in any trials which are intended to determine the comparative merits of different ploughs. The results obtained in such trials, may be very erroneous if these circumstances are not duly regarded.

In conclusion we beg leave to state, that all the trials we have mentioned were made in the same kind of soil. Whether the different ploughs tried would give corresponding results in different soils, we are not prepared to say. In this, like the cases before mentioned, further trials are necessary before accurate conclusions can be drawn. To determine these several points, a much more extended course of experiments is necessary.—Such a course, we conceive, should embrace a trial of all the different ploughs, in all the different soils; with all the varieties of width and depth of furrow, & with different degrees of velocity in each case. The power required to move the plough, together with the manner in which the work was performed by each, & the appearance of the ground afterwards should be noted in each case. The data obtained in this manner, would not only determine with great precision the relative merits of the several ploughs now in use; but, when viewed in connexion with the peculiar form and structure of each, would probably lead to farther improvements. The plough is an instrument of such general use, and its

perfection object of such deep interest to the great body of our fellow citizens, that a well regulated series of experiments, by which the principles of its construction could be investigated and developed, and its further improvement upon just principles be promoted, would doubtless result in much public benefit. The use of the plough in the public service, at the remote posts on the interior frontier, where the system of cultivation has been adopted, is very considerable; and together with its use in the construction of military roads, is sufficient, in our opinion, to warrant the further experiments which we have here recommended.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX. MACOMB,
Major General, Chief Engineer.
T. ROBERDEAU,
Lt. Col. Topographical Engineers
W. WADE, Captain.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It seems pretty well agreed here on all hands, that Mr. George Kremer is not the writer of the address "To the Electors of the 9th Congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania," which appeared in the Washington City Gazette, of the 23rd Feb. 1825, though it bears his signature.

My name has been unceremoniously introduced in it, imputing to me what I could not have said, for the purpose, if possible, of giving some colour to the slanderous and unfounded imputations against Mr. Clay, and also for the purpose of implicating me in the alleged intrigues—impugning the consistency of my conduct, and thereby to expose me as guided by no other motive in the vote I gave for Mr. Adams, but the seeking an office for Mr. Clay.

While I disclaim all controversy with Mr. Kremer, I will be allowed to vindicate myself, and to declare that Mr. Clay is in no manner responsible for anything that I may have said, or that may be ascribed to me—that, if I have, under the supposition of Mr. Kremer's being an honest, though a vain man, been so unfortunate as at any time to have listened to the effusions of vanity or his zeal in behalf of General Jackson, that myself, and not Mr. Clay, is entitled to bear the consequences. And, if that production could be considered as emanating from Mr. Kremer alone, and was intended only for the consumption of his own constituents, I should take no notice of it; I should not interfere to dissuade them from giving the fullest credit to any and to every thing which his credit, operated upon by designing men, might induce him to believe, or his malice might prompt him to say. But it need not be disguised, that my humble self has in some degree incurred the displeasure of some of the friends of General Jackson, for having thought it my duty to vote for Mr. Adams; and confident and boasted predictions of my political downfall have displayed the character of the revenge they hope for; and to effect this end may be one cause why my name has been selected, and thus connected with, and involved in, the foul charges against Mr. Clay.

It will be admitted, that many of General Jackson's friends spoke to me about the election, and urged various arguments why Kentucky ought to support their candidate. The importunities at times of some, induced me to speak what I felt when it was especially urged that Kentucky ought to support the General; namely, that I knew of no reason why Kentucky should support him; that she was just as free to select as any other state; and, in my opinion, she had nothing to expect from him, more than the others; and at some times gave me reasons for that opinion; and, to show the fallacy of the idea, that he entertained any pretensions for Kentucky, I adverted to the General Order he published after the battle of New Orleans, in which he had cast the unmerited stigma of cowardice on the Kentuckians; and, although proved to the satisfaction of the world to be founded in error, that his magnanimity had never permitted him to correct it. I mentioned the terms in which I understood he had alluded to the name of Gov. Shelby in his letter to Mr. Monroe, when that distinguished individual had been spoken of for the War Department; I mentioned also his vote on the tariff in regard to some articles in which Kentucky more than any other state was interested, as illustrative, so far as the past could inform us, that he had neither regarded the fame, or the interest of the state, when presented to his action—and, therefore, however well, as an individual, I might feel towards him, yet, that Kentucky, as a state, was under no peculiar obligations to him; and I may have added, that I did not consider that he possessed fit and suitable qualifications for the great and diversified duties of the office, and that I did not believe that the interests of the West or the Union would be promoted by his election, more than by the election of another. I have also mentioned, when conversing on the relations of General Jackson and Mr. Adams toward each other, that I had understood that they had always been intimate and friendly, and that General Jackson, it was thought, preferred Mr. Adams to either of the others; and that Mr. Adams, I was told, had said, that he would not serve in the cabinet of any one of the candidates except General Jackson.

I recollect, that shortly after we received information that the Legislature of Kentucky had passed a resolution requesting the delegation to vote for General Jackson, that Mr. Kremer came to me in the House of Representatives, and observed, in substance—that he could now meet "Kentucky as brothers, since the Legislature has instructed you to vote for the General;" that he always knew Kentucky would support the General—"Pennsylvania loves Kentucky"—Clay is a great favorite in Pennsylvania, and if Kentucky helps us now to elect the General, as he knew she would, Pennsylvania would stick to Kentucky next time for Clay; and some other such forward silly observations. I acknowledged that I was not altogether pleased with the remarks, or the manner of Mr. Kremer, and replied to

him, at no great length, but in a way, that, if he had either perception or sensibility, he could not well have misunderstood. This was probably the last conversation that Mr. Kremer had with me on the subject—I think so. But, whether this be the conversation pretended to be alluded to, or not, I cannot say. But, a word to the honorable member who is said to have been present and heard a part of the conversation, and who is said to have given a certificate, though I have not seen it. This member is Mr. Sanford, of Tennessee, who had some time previous, taken nearly the same route that he carried on the subject, (and I am not the only one of the Kentucky delegation who were present at the time, and who were influenced by the force of his arguments and his views of the subject; at which time he dwelt very largely upon the good feelings of the people of Tennessee toward Mr. Clay; and was quite sure, if General Jackson was elected now, that nothing was clearer than that Mr. Clay would be President next, and many other things now forgotten, tending to the conclusiveness of his views. This Mr. Sanford had, on the same morning previous to my having the conversation with Mr. Kremer above mentioned, (I think it was the same morning, but cannot be certain,) met me in the lobby of the House of Representatives, and accosted me very smilingly, and said "I am very much obliged to the Legislature of Kentucky, for instructing you all to vote for the General;" and I think, though I will not be positive, added nearly the same words presently after used by Mr. Kremer, that he could now meet us as brothers. The reply I made him he is at liberty to tell, though I do not do so as has been done with my observations to Mr. Kremer. I have no doubt, however, that Mr. Sanford will remember what passed between him and myself upon the subject of his certificate, in the presence of Mr. Crafts, of Vermont; and if ever Mr. Kremer and himself made the reply to me, as stated, all I can say, is, that it was done as the story is related of the overseer abusing his employer—after I was out of hearing.

I think it not unlikely that the conversations I have related, which were held with various persons, and those mentioned with Mr. Kremer and Mr. Sanford, have been seized upon by the author of that address, and distorted and converted into the language ascribed to me. It is very clear to me that I did not say to Mr. Kremer, that Gen. Jackson was my choice next to Mr. Clay; nor that I told him that Kentucky would come out strong for the General; nor that Gen. Jackson, if elected, would make Mr. Adams Secretary of State; nor could I have wished to have known of him what the friends of Gen. Jackson would do for Kentucky; for, really, I should suppose that no man, who is acquainted with Mr. Kremer, would ever have thought of going to him to make a bargain, or to obtain a promise or understanding about any office in the gift of a President. Such an office may be held out at a distance, where Mr. K. is only known as a member of Congress, but never can gain credit where he is known as a man.

I remember that it was often said, by members, and, perhaps, by friends of each of the candidates, that Mr. Clay, and his friends, "held the balance in their hands;" and it may have been said by some, that Kentucky "held the balance in her hands"—but to this opinion I did not then, nor do I yet, subscribe. Instead of the common solution of "how are you this morning?" Mr. Kremer's ordinary expression was, to me, "how is Kentucky to day?" And, it is probable, that at some time I may have answered, "she is not dead yet;"—but never in relation to Mr. Clay's exclusion from the House. But supposing that I was to admit, what it is represented I said to Mr. K. upon the inquiry stated—what could be made of it as it stands, considering and taking into view the time, the manner, and the person to whom said? The conversation is alleged to be introduced incidentally by Mr. Kremer himself; my reply is represented to be not secret, but open and in the presence of a witness, who had been procured to be present, or, if they rather, who had accidentally come up. To those who know Mr. Kremer, the idea of a hoax would much more readily attach itself to such a conversation, than of intrigue; and the only part of the narrative that I can recognize as strictly true, is Mr. Kremer's introducing a conversation to me—for it is certainly very true, that he very often mentioned the subject of the election to me, but I never once during the session introduced the subject to him, or to Mr. Sanford, that I recollect of. How much credit is due to the statement, that a "member" told Mr. Kremer, that "Mr. Adams's friends had made overtures," &c. which is made the prelude to the conversation said to have been had with me by Mr. Kremer, I shall leave to others to judge—for my own part, I do not believe it. I do not believe that any member ever seriously told him any such thing, but, if any one had, and he had been desirous of ascertaining the truth, and of confining himself to it, it seems to me the most judicious and ready mode would have been to have pursued the inquiry, until he found out who made the overtures; and to whom they were made; but, to avoid and defeat investigation into the charges propagated, seems to be one part of the plan of operations.

It is admitted, that there was much free and familiar conversation among the members on the subject of the election. The friends of Mr. Clay having been deprived of their first choice, by the return of the other three candidates to the House of Representatives, were the only members who had to make a second choice. The friends of each of the others were desirous of obtaining their suffrages for their favourite; and, therefore, I presume it was, that the friends of Mr. Clay, were more talked to by the other members, than the friends of either of the returned candidates. And amidst all these conversations, innocently conceived, casually held, and carelessly expressed, it would have been no matter of surprise if the designing and the unprincipled had by distortion and misrepresentation drawn into their service many more conversations than they have done. If they have made what they have exhibited out of my conversations of reply to two men, what may they

not be able to make from the careless and open conversations of all others? When these conspirators shall make this arithmetical calculation, it is not unlikely we shall see another address with the signature of "G. Kremer."

Whatever words I may have used, or whatever conversations I may have had, that I have ever in any conversation, jocose, careless, or serious, sought to obtain a bargain, a promise, or an understanding for any office, of any kind, for Mr. Clay, is utterly false and unfounded.

As to my vote for Mr. Adams, I will be permitted to say, it was given with the sole view to the interests of my country, according to the best dictates of my judgment, without personal predilections for the one, or unfriendly feelings for the other; and without any view to office for Mr. Clay; nor, in giving this vote, am I chargeable with the violation of instructions. The Legislature of Kentucky has never assumed the right of instructing the members of Congress from that state. The Legislature has exercised the right of instructing the Senators in Congress, on the ground of the rights of constituents; the Legislature in that case are the Electors, and to the Electors is the elected responsible. But as to members of the House of Representatives, no such right ever has, or ever will be claimed by the Legislature; for it is a right which belongs to the people, whose immediate representatives they are; to their constituents the representatives are alone responsible, and not to the representatives of the same people, exercising Legislative powers in another department. This would be to transfer the power and control of the people over their representatives in Congress to the Legislature of the state, which the people never did, nor never will do. They will, as they ought to do, hold the controlling and corrective power in their own hands, and exercise it according to their own judgment and discretion.

The Legislature have, as in the present case, requested the delegation—which request is assuredly entitled to great respect and consideration, on account of the very highly respectable and intelligent body from which it emanated—and that request I receive my most serious and respectful consideration; and I should have taken great pleasure in complying with it, if I had not considered a paramount duty required a different course. This is a matter, however, which belongs properly to my constituents and myself; and I can see no right, the writer of that address had to interfere with the rights of my constituents, although to fix on me the charge of violating instructions has wholly failed. I always have been, and always shall be in favour of the right of instruction, and shall be found to abide and defend that right as long as any one who is concerned in these claims against me, which I am now compelled to defend.

But suppose the Legislature had requested us to vote for Mr. Adams, and we had voted for the General; where would have been all this outcry, abuse and slander? Would Mr. Kremer, his aids and abettors, have complained? Not they; and it is an old saying, that a rule that does not work both ways is not a good one, so that it is equally evident that this conspiracy has originated in disappointed hopes in arriving at power; and one remark may be worthy of notice—that they who would use unfair means to obtain power, would not be over-scrupulous about the use of it afterwards. And I venture to suggest, as much noise as the friends of Gen. Jackson have made about Mr. Clay, myself, and others of his friends voting for Mr. Adams, connected with all their professions of fairness and purity of conduct, that the friends of the other two candidates fall very far short of the means used, to obtain out the vote for the General. The friends of Mr. Clay were solicited, persuaded, entreated, tendered the most unfeigned assurances of friendship; letters it is believed, were written from here to Frankfort, to get up those instructions; letters were also written, it is believed, to some of the districts, to have the members instructed and pressed to vote for the General; letters and paragraphs appeared in the prints in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, denouncing Mr. Clay and his friends, if they should vote for Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford; and, I may ask, what was not done that could be done, to control Mr. Clay and his friends, to lead or drive them into the support of the General? And, not having been able to accomplish their ends, the whole complaint is, that Mr. Clay and some of his friends voted for Mr. Adams, whereby Mr. Adams was elected for short of the means used, to obtain out the vote for the General. The friends of Mr. Clay were solicited, persuaded, entreated, tendered the most unfeigned assurances of friendship; letters it is believed, were written from here to Frankfort, to get up those instructions; letters were also written, it is believed, to some of the districts, to have the members instructed and pressed to vote for the General; letters and paragraphs appeared in the prints in New York, Philadelphia, and other places, denouncing Mr. Clay and his friends, if they should vote for Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford; and, I may ask, what was not done that could be done, to control Mr. Clay and his friends, to lead or drive them into the support of the General? And, not having been able to accomplish their ends, the whole complaint is, that Mr. Clay and some of his friends voted for Mr. Adams, whereby Mr. Adams was elected for short of the means used, to obtain out the vote for the General.

Mr. Kremer, in the respective publications bearing his signature, is made to be free and profuse in proclaiming his fairness, his political honesty, his great abhorrence to intrigue, management, conspiracies, &c. How far his professions accord with his acts, will be judged of; and upon reading these declarations of purity and honesty, the old saying occurs to my mind, that they who boast most of their fairness and honesty, are apt to have the least; and in no case, perhaps, has that saying been better verified, than in the case when Mr. Kremer is the visible actor. The reading of the case appears to be as follows:—A letter was written here 25th January, was published in a Philadelphia print on 28th January, is sent to Mr. Clay; Mr. Clay's Card is published in the Intelligencer, on the 31st January; on the 3d day of Feb., another Card appears in that paper, signed "G. Kremer," neither owning nor denying that he was the author of the letter of the 25th January, but declares he is ready to prove all that is alleged against "H. Clay," (omitting his friends) and that he would "very bold and spare not;" this seemed pretty bold in the way of proof, but no notice is taken of the imputations cast on the author of that letter in the card of Mr. Clay.—Mr. Kremer having thus resorted to some tribunal that could hear and determine, Mr. Clay applied to the House of Representatives for an investigation. Mr. Kremer rose in his place and professed himself ready to make proof, and invited, if not challenged, investigation—the subject was submitted to the House, and the next day it was considered & debated; then, & not till then, was the investigation objected to. During the debate, Mr. Kremer, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, declared, in presence of Mr. Brent of Louisiana, Col. Little of Maryland, and Mr. Diggs, all gentlemen of the first respectability, that he had never

charged Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonesty, or with transferring, or that he could transfer, his friends; and that he was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against him.—(See the statement of this conversation published in the National Journal of March 1st.) During the same day, and pending the same debate, within the walls of the same Capitol of the Union, the said Mr. G. Kremer told a gentleman, in the presence of Mr. Crowninshield, a member from Massachusetts, and former Secretary of the Navy, that he did not write the letter of the 25th January. Mr. Crowninshield, struck with this denial, observed, "what is that you say, Mr. Kremer? Do you say, that you did not write that letter?" Mr. Kremer replied, "Yes, I did not write it." Then, said Mr. Crowninshield, go, like an honest man, and make your peace, and don't lend yourself to others. This is substantially, if not literally, the conversation as related to me by Mr. Crowninshield, and which he has told to others openly and publicly.

After two motions to adjourn had failed, and one, at least, intended to afford Mr. Kremer an opportunity to explain and have the matter settled, the resolution of inquiry was passed by an overwhelming majority: on the day following, the committee were appointed by ballot. Mr. Kremer was notified, perhaps the following day, that the committee was ready to hear and receive the evidence. Mr. Kremer, the day after, declines appearing (I think it was the day after the committee notified him of their readiness to proceed)—constitutional scruples had arisen. He would appear only before his constituents, and there he would establish all. The address to his constituents appears on the 28th February, in the Washington City Gazette. Query—Is there any one of his constituents that takes that paper, except it be some printer? And yet Mr. Kremer would appear only before his constituents. Whether the publication of this address, at that particular time and place, was intended to produce any effect in either House of Congress, on what was expected to be before them, I shall leave to others to judge.

There is one other circumstance, which I scarcely need advert to, to exculpate myself from the charges made against me, and that is, if Mr. Clay had wanted the office of Secretary of State, there could have been no necessity for intrigue on the part of any one. His talents, acquirements, and popularity, are of themselves sufficient to have induced either of the candidates to have desired his services in that department.

The foregoing statement of facts and circumstances, together with the observations thereon, the correctness of the one and the justness of the other, I submit to the reader, with this remark, that all the charges, allegations, and imputations against Mr. Clay, myself, and his friends, rest before the community, upon the single name of "George Kremer;" that, however well satisfied any one may feel, that there is some one at the bottom more skilful and designing than Mr. K. the wretched work—there is no responsibility any where identified and pointed out but Mr. K. Some seem to think, that although all his abuse and slander is carried on in the name of Mr. Kremer, the friend of General Jackson, and some of his friends may be lending their countenance to the charges against Mr. Clay and his friends, yet there are other interests intended to be subserved by it; but, whether it be so, or not, I shall not undertake to decide or suggest. My object is not to inculpate others, but to exculpate myself from the unwarranted and unjust attack made on me in the name of Mr. Kremer.

FR. JOHNSON.

Washington, 7th March, 1825.

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.

In the Gazette of the 5th inst. is a reply from Laicus to your contributor C., as he chooses to style me, in which he represents C. as a chivalric knight in all the majesty of offended pride and wounded sensibility sallying forth against Laicus and vowing vengeance for the injuries done to him as an individual.

To say nothing of the gross misnomer which he is guilty of, in making use of the term chivalric to express a selfish feeling and mere personal motive—the idea held out, that C. has engaged in the cause he has undertaken under the influence solely of such feelings and such motives, is altogether groundless and unfounded. It is very true that he did express a wish and an ardent wish that the attempts of Laicus to do away an art, the aspersions of which C. has endeavoured to refute, might never prevail—it is still his wish that dancing may never grow out of use, and this notwithstanding the renewed asperities of Laicus in which he takes occasion to denigrate it a barbarous custom, a relic of barbarism, and to declare that it ought to be expelled by Gospel light and scientific enlargement along with the other rites and ceremonies which took their rise in mythological superstition and ignorance. But is this sufficient evidence to show that C. had no other than a selfish gratification in view, when he undertook to combat the doctrine that has led to these wild, enthusiastic and inconsistent expressions, or as Laicus would have him to say, when he took up the gauntlet and confidently stepped forth to battle with the vagaries of this saintly character? Is this sufficient ground on which to brand the part he has acted with so afflictive an imputation as the words alluded to import? Such an imputation might with infinitely more propriety be attached to Laicus himself who seeks to deprive society of an art which must continue to be called genteel and harmless—and if he shall think proper to mark my tenacity on this point and to the charge of selfishness shall add that of obstinacy, even this might be said to be untimely and might be made to recoil upon his own head. It is however quite immaterial to C. what may be the idea of Laicus with regard to his motives on this occasion—he is himself conscious of having but the one kind and he believes there are few who are not conscious of the same with him—but whether this be selfish or liberal the necessity of expelling dancing from among the practices of society is not the more clear. Doubtless Laicus is happy in believing that the strictures in question have no foundation in reason or good intention, and are but the offspring of some uncontrollable scribbling fit.

Laicus vaunted himself in the suggestion that the objections which he has made to dancing have not been refuted throughout the whole of what he is pleased to term the rhapsody of C. He seems to take much

credit to himself from the circumstance and founds upon it an intimation that they are unanswerable. And what I pray are the objections that are so redoubtable a nature, and are to stand the test of time for ages to come? Why, truly—that "dancing is a bane to health, morality and intellectual improvement, and consequently an impediment to and inconsistent with a proper discharge of religious duties"—of all the objections that could possibly have been made to it, these are perhaps the most far-fetched and least of all applicable as arguments in the case. If he had said that the attending a dance produced the necessary consequence of wearing out apparel—that the getting it up was attended with some expense—and that there was of course a diminution of money in the pockets of those who encouraged it—(there might have been some force in his objections, and in these trying times when silver is as scarce in this our boasted land as ever bread was in the tents of the Israelites, they might have met with some countenance from the hard-working yeomen and others who have to live in reality by the sweat of their brow.—I forbear though to urge even this idea farther, lest I may be thought to reflect upon the liberality of our honest countrymen, to offend whom I have not the most distant wish.

It is a matter of some doubt and uncertainty, whether these same objections are to be treated with an air of ridicule, or with that of serious controversy—whether the attempt to laugh them away would not be quite as effectual as to meet them on the arena with the refutation of argument—they do not seem to every eye to stand upon so firm a basis as not to be shaken, and no furious blast perhaps is requisite to annihilate them utterly, though it might be chilling in order to neutralize the adour with which they have been put forth. Laicus may have an honest design in acting as he has done if a mistaken one, as was admitted before, and we may very well suppose that he would revel in delight to see his objections in active operation towards the completion of his purpose. Nero it is said set Rome on fire and filled at the conflagration—it would be very pretty to behold Laicus, influenced by the supposed effect of his objections, fiddling away at a dance, expecting every moment to produce its final extermination.

But where are the proofs for the permanent establishment of these strange opinions? An attempt was made in a former essay to describe the manner in which dancing operated upon the health of those who engaged in it, and likewise upon their moral obligations—and what did it amount to? In the first place it was said that the excessive exercise, the violent contortions and muscular exertion which dancers undergo—the accelerated determination of the blood, repeated stimulating potations, &c. produce congestions, weaken the delicate fibres of the system, and lay the foundation of diseases that are to undermine the constitution and bring about ruin, desolation and what not—and then it is asked in the lugubrious tone of one who really has an image of distress in his eye, who has not seen these things realized in innumerable instances? If Laicus is an anatomist, perfectly conversant with the structure and peculiarities of the human frame, and can declare at a glance when an individual is exerting himself beyond the capability of his muscular force to endure, a question may nevertheless be made from the evidence herein contained whether he ever witnessed an exhibition of good dancing—whether he ever saw any thing belonging to it, other than the struggles of a pigeon-toed urchin, writhing under the severities of the dancing school stocks, or the facetious display of some awkward Harlequin. Is it the part of a dancer to struggle like "Ajax striving with some rock's great weight"—Is it the part of a gentleman or a lady to throw themselves into attitudes and "imitate the actions of a tiger" in the animating scene of a cotillon, where grace and ease and elegant simplicity of motion are most fitted and most admired—is the idea, that to be graceful every muscle must be stretched and every nerve constrained, now first to be proclaimed and bruted abroad as a new orthodoxy? If such is to be the measure of our judgment in matters of this kind, the rising generation will congratulate themselves that they can acquire the desired quality with little trouble—they will not be pestered in future by the requisition of their maps and grand-papas to make bows and curties when entering the breakfast parlour, frequently to the annoyance of their sharp-set appetites—the eager aspirations of a country bumpkin when figuring in a strike-up to a three-stringed fiddle will be looked upon as perfection—and Dr. Johnson, of goodly proportion, over a dish of beef-steaks, intent only on his plate and straining his masticative as well as deglutitive faculty until the veins in his forehead are swollen almost to bursting, will be considered a fit model for sculptors to imitate.

It will be said perhaps that this is a digression, a departing from the real question and does not effect the propriety or impropriety of dancing—to all of which, though not with an entire conviction of the truth of it, I submit, and therefore crave to be shown an instance in which dancing has ever operated to the injury of the health of any one as represented in the objections. I should be glad to be informed of those numberless cases that have occurred, and should like to be satisfied by some other evidence than that of a mere declaration, that their afflictions did, actually proceed from the exercise of dancing. Have persons who are in the habit of dancing been seized with diseases and afflicted with complaints of a particular nature at any period of their lives? this is any thing but an argument to show that dancing was the cause of these afflictions—Have individuals ever, immediately subsequent to a dance or a

fall, which Laicus would to be the stepping stone to attacked in any shape and the bed of sickness? This is a reason for stigmatizing foundation of their misconduct some few persons at inconsiderateness of their indulgence of their fantastical part and thus brought upon pills complained of? This attributing to the art they um to the avicious Jew be incoincidentally made out and accurate demonstration accidents do arise from are alleged to have, before them my confidence or my

How can it be?—Is it things, that the exercise in the moderation that it has been, even if it is far from stimulating productive of such ill? Is the case, as exercise is fatal for forming the human per symmetry and bringing vigorous and active condition that dancing contributed (and I think I speak a language) but Laicus will counterment of the person and the health. Do the lives pursued dancing as a only a tissue of disease. Were Bathyllus and Py which are relied on without, subjected continually broken constitution and languishing existence, pursued? Does Laicus, sing, is meant, among us of a savage conclave, assour to a national sea, contest by the excitement. If this is his idea and objections, and from his not what else can be in a slender compliment to the intelligence of the g bot or to whatever other are designed to extend descend to attend a Ba aid Society in instituting manners, instead of have occasion to utter half—Had he been in fore the times that he announcing them, might played in some other o

It is objected in the dancing is a corruptor impediment to religious these positions can be of the other will follow quence—but I take it on as sandy a foundat with regard to health evidence that is adduce than the circumstance nected with the use tions, and the familia tween the sexes—a latter evil he add-rt attachments are for matches made, which rue all the rest of safety of Laicus' ch gallantry (and a fair feeling to a certain d not incoincistent) I ho does not proceed from dice to the fair sex, deavour to conceal a respect that ought by approaching them for his own comfort the unfortunate one ment a destiny too u upon and whose feel sequence have prev gestions of their bet

As to any evil a potations, I do not greater at a dance. Surely it will not taking a stimulating declared effect. To be countenanced a would extend to Eastern Shore of daily habits of taking. It can only be the then which are pered that indulgences at a dance or a B I must take the contradiction that

The last objection it is an impediment, is a futile at it can have existenthusiastic brain from society we learn noble Lord, we have some acqui (whether he mak them is another t. The circumstance of calling parties its being an art) enjoyments that indulge in the ple an abundant rea and the practice one have the tem which has been c in all the most re How can any one ing is an impedim duty, when it has good of all ages to assert that to lectual improvement essential to a p on such consider of instruction in Europe as well If, Mr. Edit these things are ed by your Con

Lal, which Laicus would fain pronounce to be the stepping stone to destruction, been attacked in any shape and laid prostrate on the bed of sickness? This is a very insufficient reason for stigmatizing dancing as the foundation of their misfortunes.—Have indeed some few persons at a dance, in the inconsiderateness of their ways and the indulgence of their fancies, overacted their part and thus brought upon themselves the ills complained of? This is no ground for attributing to the art they practice, the odium of the ills they suffer. I will be a Portia to the avaricious Jew and require it to be incontestably made out by fair examination and accurate demonstration, that these accidents do arise from the source they are alleged to have, before I can annex to them my confidence or my belief.

How can it be?—Is it in the nature of things, that the exercise of dancing, used in the moderation that it now is and always has been, even if it is occasionally interlarded by stimulating potations, should be productive of such ills? rather than that this is the case, as exercise is known to be essential for forming the human frame into a proper symmetry and bringing the system to a vigorous and active condition, I would say that dancing contributed and that greatly (and I think I speak a language that none but Laicus will controvert) to the improvement of the person and to the benefit of the health. Do the lives of those who have pursued dancing as a profession exhibit only a tissue of disease and impotence? Were Bathyllus and Pylades, two names which are relied on with so much exultation, subjected continually to the pains of a broken constitution and the penalties of a languishing existence, for the course they pursued? Does Laicus think that by dancing, is meant, among us, the wild ravings of a savage convulser, assembled to do honour to a national sea, or to prepare for contest by the excitement of the war-dance? If this is his idea and the scope of his objections, and from his expressions I know not what else can be inferred, he pays but a slender compliment to the refinement and intelligence of the good people of Talbot or to whatever other spot his censures are designed to extend.—If he would condescend to attend a Ball now and then and aid Society in instituting these schools for manners, instead of objections he might have occasion to utter eulogies in their behalf.—Had he been in such habits heretofore the times that he has now spent in denouncing them, might have been better employed in some other occupation.

It is objected in the second place, that dancing is a corruptor of the morals and an impediment to religious duty—if either of these positions can be made good the truth of the other will follow as a natural consequence—but I take it they are both based on as sandy a foundation as the objection with regard to health. I know no other evidence that is adduced to establish them than the circumstance that dancing is connected with the use of stimulating potations, and the familiarity that occurs between the sexes—as an attendant of which latter evil he undertakes to say that hasty attachments are formed and imprudent matches made, which the parties have to rue all the rest of their lives. For the safety of Laicus' character as a man of gallantry (and a saintly life and a gallant feeling to a certain degree I conceive are not inconsistent) I hope this wary objection does not proceed from any deep set prejudice to the fair sex, which he would endeavour to conceal under the appearance of a respect that ought not to be diminished by approaching them too nearly. I hope for his own comfort that he is not one of the unfortunate ones who have had to lament a destiny too inconsiderately entered upon and whose feelings of disgust in consequence have prevailed against the suggestions of their better judgement.

As to any evil arising from stimulating potations, I do not see how it should be greater at a dance than any where else. Surely it will not be said that the mere taking a stimulating draught can have the declared effect. This idea is too absurd to be countenanced and if permitted at all would extend to every inhabitant of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who are in daily habits of taking stimulating draughts. It can only be the excesses of such a habit when which are pernicious, and if it is averred that indulgences in this way are greater at a dance or a Ball than at other times, I must take the liberty to say in direct contradiction that this is not the case.

The last objection to dancing, viz: that it is an impediment to intellectual advancement, is a futile and a novel conception—it can have existence no where but in the enthusiastic brain of the objector. "This from society we learn to live" said a certain noble Lord, whom, as Laicus seems to have some acquaintance with Latin poets (whether he makes apt quotations from them is another thing) he may recognize. The circumstance that dancing is a means of calling parties together (not to mention its being an art) where beside the active enjoyments that are afforded, persons may indulge in the pleasures of conversation, is an abundant reason for the preservation and the practice of it. But how can any one have the temerity to cry down an art which has been cultivated by the most wise in all the most refined periods of society? How can any one pretend to say that dancing is an impediment to moral and religious duty, when it has been countenanced by the good of all ages.—How can Laicus presume to assert that to be a preventive to intellectual improvement, which is considered essential to a perfect education, and has on such consideration been made a branch of instruction in the learned institutions of Europe as well as of our own country?

If, Mr. Editor, Laicus can show how these things are he shall not again be rebuked by your Contributor—

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

We have received many rebukes of late for having suffered a piece to appear in the Gazette in a late number, animadverting severely upon the character and imputed conduct of the present President, John Q. Adams; and so great is the exception taken in some quarters that it has actually reduced our subscription list.

Our press is free—we impose no restraints but what are consistent with decorum and good morals—our own opinions are not the criterion for admissions of remarks into our paper, much less do we expect to set them up as a controul to others—a diversity of opinion does exist, and why may not that diversity be known through the columns of the same paper? A one-sided paper is a dangerous engine—it is the tool of party for the worst purposes of party—we claim, and shall always claim the right to judge of every thing that is sent to us for publication, but our desire is to afford ample room to the discussion of public men and public measures. We are sorry to offend any of our patrons, but our press is free and open to all communications that touch upon public concerns.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late arrivals to the 10th February are full of interest—On the 3d February his Britannic Majesty addressed his parliament through the Lords Commissioners, in which he congratulates them upon the flourishing state of England, stating, that at no period of her history had she been so prosperous—as mainly accessory to this happy condition His Majesty recognizes the improved state of agriculture and the evident relief given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions (O my country! when will you learn wisdom by the experience of others? yet we go on restricting our trade first with one country and then with another, until we have scarcely any trade left—the consequence of which is that agriculture languishes, for its superabundant products are of no worth, and all this is to keep up the infatuation, nay the discipline which was palmed upon this nation at the time of our Embargo and restrictive system, when we were made to believe that without giving up all for the encouragement of manufactures we could not be independent.)

The British Ministry have out-maneuvred the French at the Court of Lisbon, as the French Minister has retired, and it is reported that the King of Portugal has acknowledged the independence of Brazil.

The acknowledgement by Great Britain of the independence of the South American states, is very ill received by the continental powers—Mr. Canning is not sure as to the result, but he hopes all will be well. The British negotiation at Vienna is said to be at a stand. Europe was never more dissatisfied, yet England having regained her ancient power by the management of her resources, controuls the whole. Russia covers under her greatness, and would give half her empire for one half her fleet.

The English Corn Laws are to become the subject of discussion in parliament early in this month (March) an evident disposition exists to reduce the average price of the quarter of wheat which now authorizes the ports to be open for the reception of foreign grain. Previous to the year 1815 when the average price of the quarter of wheat, which is eight bushels, was sixty shillings, the ports were opened.—But the first session of Parliament (we think it was) after the close of the continental war with France, the average price of the quarter of wheat was raised to eighty shillings, before the ports could be opened, making a difference of twenty shillings the quarter against us. The American Embargo and the policy and intent avowed at the time of its institution were the causes that particularly wrought this change, so unfortunate for us.

The Duke of Northumberland has been appointed by the King of Great Britain to represent his Majesty at the coronation of the King of France. The King has also appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb as his Minister at the court of France.

Mr. Canning after long indulgence in bon mots, finds himself so much at ease, in the present state of Europe, that he can indulge himself in acts of pleasanry—for after subverting French influence in Portugal and substituting British influence in its place—after bearding, with a sort of seeming compliance, both France and the Holy Alliance in their late projects and schemes, he has with the aid of my Lord Liverpool prevailed, that his Britannic Majesty should now be represented at the Court of France in the genuine character of a Lamb.

The late President, Mr. Monroe, has furnished a statement in detail, relative to the amount of what he conceives his just claims on the Government. It occupies upwards of seven columns in the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 9.
The nomination of Joel R. Poinsett, (now a Representative in Congress from South Carolina) to be Minister to Mexico, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate.

The Treaty lately concluded between Commissioners of the United States, on the one part, and the Creek Indians on the other, for the cession of lands lying within the limits of the State of Georgia, has been confirmed by the Senate.

We understand that Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed by the President, to be Acting Secretary of the Treasury, until the arrival of the incumbent of that Office.

Lieut. Colonel Roger Jones has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, to be Adjutant General of the Army of the United States.

For the last three years, owing probably to the disagreement between the late President and the Senate on the subject, the office of Adjutant General has been vacant. During that time, the duties of the station have been discharged, ad interim, by Major C. J. Nourse, of whom it is but justice to say, that we believe he has filled the station to the satisfaction of the Executive, and to that of all those whose vocation has brought them in contact with him.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

Mr. Secretary Clay and Mr. Secretary Barbour yesterday entered upon the discharge of the duties of the Department of State and the Department of War, to which they have been respectively called by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

THE SENATE.

Having concluded the business of their extra session, adjourned yesterday, at three o'clock sine die.

Previous to the adjournment, the Vice President, according to usage, retired from the Chair of the Senate; when

Mr. Gaillard was re-elected President of the Senate pro tempore. The votes were, for Mr. Gaillard, 27, scattering 7.

Amongst the appointments to office which have been made, with the consent of the Senate, we understand the following are the chief of those of a Diplomatic nature, not already noticed.

William C. Somerville, of Maryland to be Charge des Affaires to Sweden.

Jeremiah Robinson, of Virginia, to be Charge des Affaires to Brazil; and

John M. Forbes, of Virginia to be Charge des Affaires to Buenos Ayres.

Amongst the domestic offices, we learn that Caspar W. Weaver has been appointed Superintendent of the Cumberland Road.

SLAVE TRADE CONVENTION.
The most important decision made by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the Convention lately formed with the Government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade.

The injunction of Secrecy having been removed by the Senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this Convention, we shall be enabled to give a full account of them. At present we can only state, that the first article of the Treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coast of Africa and the West Indies) was stricken out by a vote of 23 to 12, as follows:

For the Article.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Finlay, Harrison, Jackson, Knight, Mills, Seymour, Van Dyke—12.

Against the Article.—Messrs. Bell, Berrien, Boulogny, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Gaillard, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss., Johnston of Louis., Kane, King of Alabama, Lloyd, of Md., Lloyd of Mass., Mason, Noble, Rowan, Ruggles, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Van Buren, Williams—28.

*The Treaty was then rejected, nem con.

Nat. Int.
PIRATES.—Captain Morrison arrived at Philadelphia, from Maracaibo, states, that, on the 4th ultimo, he landed at Port St. Carlos, and was informed by the Commandant, that the Captain of a Dutch schr. from Curaçoa, had reported that two days before sailing Feb. 1, a suspicious looking schr. in co. with a brig had been seen passing the harbour, and that on the next day, 14 dead bodies, with their heads cut off, were picked up on the beach. The Commandant had no doubt the schr. was a pirate.

The Captain of the Jane & Mary, arrived at New York confirms the statement of Captain Morrison from Maracaibo, of the washing ashore at Curaçoa of dead bodies with heads cut off, but states the number at twenty-four instead of fourteen. He says they were supposed to have been the crew of an American ship, which had sailed a few days previously, and fallen into the hands of the pirates.—Fed. Gaz.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 10.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.
On Saturday night last, William Simpson, a Southern trader, was murdered near Centreville, Fairfax county, Va. and robbed of about \$1600, chiefly in notes of the Bank of Virginia.

It appears that Simpson had eaten his supper at the tavern where he had been for several days, in company with four or five persons of the place or neighbourhood; and that after supper they all left the tavern, not however precisely at the same time, but this being common, attracted no particular notice. All except Simpson, returned to the tavern in the course of the evening, say before 10 o'clock, and slept there as usual. Next morning being Sunday, three of them left the village, two on foot and one on horseback. Simpson's not returning to the tavern on Sunday, excited no suspicion, as his business led him frequently into the

neighborhood for longer and shorter periods. On Monday suspicions began to be entertained, and on Tuesday morning the inhabitants undertook to search, and in a very short time, within about half a mile of the village, and near one of the roads leading from thence, he was found dead and the money it was known he had about him was missing. He appeared to have been shot through the head with a pistol, and stabbed. The jury of inquest was sitting when our informant left the village on Tuesday.

MONUMENT TO KOSCIUSKO.

In the vicinity of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, there is a small spot in a most romantic situation among the rocks, over looking the Hudson, which is known as Kosciusko's garden; it was, in fact laid out and cultivated by the Hero, when in this country, aiding in our Revolutionary struggle; his seat, in the side of the rock, is often occupied by the Cadets and visiting strangers, and some of the shrubbery yet growing, were planted by the hand of the Hero. The Cadets, at the Military Academy, some months since resolved to evince their respect and reneration, for the departed Hero, by erecting a Monument to his memory in this favorite spot, and appointed a Committee to superintend it who offered a premium of a gold medal, worth fifty dollars, for the best design for that purpose. It will be seen, by the subjoined letter, from the Chairman of the Committee, that one of our fellow citizens, who was formerly a Cadet at the same Academy, has been awarded the prize of merit, by a decision which must be highly gratifying as being the result of the judgment of men of known talent and approved taste.—Gazette.

United States Military Academy,
WEST POINT, Feb. 28, 1825.

SIR—It is with great pleasure that I perform the duty—a duty resulting from the instructions of the Committee—of informing you that on the 25th inst. the design of a monument, to the memory of General Kosciusko, which you presented, was adopted as the model, after which the monument should be erected. The following gentlemen had been invited by the Committee to aid them in making a selection from the designs which they had received, viz:—Col. Tanager, Major Worth, Professor Douglass, Capt. Mackay, Dr. Torry, Cadet Mackay, and Cadet Berrien, and it was by the unanimous decision of these gentlemen, together with the Committee that choice was made of the design proffered by you. A selection would have been made before, had it not been prevented by circumstances that were without the control of the committee.

With sentiments of very great respect,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. S. THOMPSON,
Cadet, and Chairman of the Committee.
To J. H. B. LARSON, Esq. of Baltimore.

THE PACKET YORK.

On Saturday morning, says the New York Commercial, we visited the packet ship YORK, Captain Baker, one of the London Line of Packets, which is to sail on the 20th inst. This ship is equal in beauty and equipment to any out of this port, and we think is not surpassed by any vessel that ever floated. She is built of live oak, remarkably strong, flush deck, is 119 feet in length and 29 1/2 beam. The steersman is covered from the weather, and the compass light secured from the possibility of being blown out in rough weather. While on deck, we observed an important improvement, in attaching the lower yards to the masts, which is done by what is termed the patent trusses. Descending to the main cabin, you pass through the reading room which is 13 by 14 feet, where the passengers may sit secure from the weather, and observe what is passing on deck and around them. The main, or gentlemen's cabin is 36 feet long, and 12 1/2 wide. On each side are state rooms, fitted up in the most tasteful and elegant manner; each room is well lighted, having two births, a portable bed, wash stand, &c. The sides of the cabin are of mahogany and bird's eye maple, elegantly panelled, and finished in a manner which reflects credit on the taste and skill of the Messrs Halseys, the mechanics. The pillars are japanned, or 'ebonized,' and have a very handsome appearance, being finished in the best style. The tables are portable, and when not in use, close into a very small space; the seats are of the best kinds. About midships is the ladies' cabin, or drawing room. The cabin is fitted up with every convenience that can be required, with pier and convex glasses, sofa, settees, a fine toned piano forte, &c. A neat and well selected library is placed in the main cabin. The steward's room is supplied with every convenience suited to his department, and resembles the bar of a spacious coffee house. Another important improvement we noticed, is the introduction of water tanks, of which there are two, which will contain 1500 gallons of water—a sufficient quantity for an ordinary passage, and which will always keep sweet.

Died in this county on Wednesday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. Henry Council, — In this town, on Monday morning last, Mr. Charles S. Smith, brother to the Editor of the Star.

To Correspondents.—"Peggy Disappointment" and "Henry" are received and shall appear in our next.

C. HAYDEN—Dentist,
Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain twelve or fifteen days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him in the line of his profession.
March 19

A T T E N D!
The members of the Munchausen College are earnestly solicited to meet at the Market House this evening at 7 o'clock precisely, on business of vital importance to the institution.
By the Pres't.
LEMUEL GULLIVER, Jr. Sec'y.
March 19.

New Spring Goods. Samuel Groomé

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his old stand, opposite the Bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, consisting of
DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
GROCERIES of different kinds,
HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, with a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE—which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, March 19th, 1825. 4w

New Shoe Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the corner room, lately occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, and opposite the store of Mr. William H. Groomé,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:
Ladies black Morocco, of various qualities,
Ladies black & colored Valencia and Prunelle,
Ladies black, white and colored Silk,
Ladies Seal, Calf-skin and Cordovan,
Misses black and colored Morocco,
Misses Kid and Calf-skin,
Children's black and colored Morocco,
Children's Seal and Calf-skin.

Men's and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Pumps, &c. &c.
The public are respectfully solicited to give him a portion of their custom, as he intends keeping a constant supply of the above articles, and to sell them at the lowest rates possible for cash only. WILLIAM NEWMAN.
Easton, 19th March 1825. 4w

A CARD.

Mr. GENERES, of Baltimore, will open a Dancing School in this Town if he receives sufficient encouragement; a subscription paper is left at Mr. Wm. H. Groomé's Store, and at the office of the Easton Gazette, where Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to have children taught the polite art of dancing will please to subscribe their names.—The School will be opened in the beginning of May next.
March 19 3w

Mr. DUNCAN respectfully informs the public, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday the 18th inst.
March 17—(19)

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Vendue, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March (inst.) if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Brown deceased, all of his personal estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a good Copper Brandy Still; also about seventy or eighty bushels of Wheat sealed in pretty good ground—some few barrels of Indian Corn, a quantity of good Bacon, Hog's Lard, &c. &c. and many other articles.—A credit of six months, will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required.—Attendance given by
WILLIAM JENKINS, Esq.
March 19 of Wm. Brown, dec'd.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Booz Walston, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1825.
LEVIN HAYMAN, Adm'r.
March 19 3w of Booz Walston, dec'd.

James Tilghman } Commission to divide the
and Elizabeth } real estate of Robert Dukes,
his wife. } deceased.
Commission & return filed May term, 1822.
Ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary, by the second day of November term, 1822.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.
The Court being satisfied that Thomas Dukes, the eldest son of Robert Dukes, deceased, entitled to elect to take the estate in the above commission mentioned at the valuation of the commissioners, is absent from Worcester county; it is thereupon ordered by the court that notice of the return and confirmation of the said commission be given to the said Thomas Dukes, by a copy of this order being inserted in a newspaper printed at Easton Monday in May, 1825, warning the said Thomas Dukes to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said second Monday, and make his election to take the estate aforesaid, at the valuation aforesaid.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy,
TEST, JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.
March 19 4w

A CATALOGUE OF FRESH

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas, do do do
Early frame do do do
Large dwarf Marrowfat do do do
Grand Imperial do do do
Sugar do do do
Early bunch Beans, do do do
Early Valentine do do do
Red French do do do
Carolina or Sewee do do do
Lima do do do
Early York Cabbage, do do do
Early Salisbury do do do
Green Savoy do do do
Yellow do do do
Early Battersea do do do
Early Cauliflower do do do
Late do do do
Sugar Leaf do do do
Large Drum-head do do do
Flat Dutch do do do
Red Pickling do do do
White Broccoli, do do do
Purple do do do
New Cape do do do
Green curled do do do
Early short-top scarlet Radish do do do
Salmon do do do
White Turnip do do do
Long scarlet do do do
Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

POETRY.

MISS DOLLY HARD-TO-PLEASE.

Do not love a man that's tall,
A man that's little's worse than all;
I much abhor a man that's fat,
A man that's lean is worse than that;
A young man is a constant pest,
An old man would my room infest;
I do not like a man that's fair,
A man that's black I cannot bear;
A man of sense I could not rule,
And from my heart I hate a fool;
A sober man I will not take,
A drunken man my heart would break;
All these I do sincerely hate,
And yet I love the marriage state!

Anstee—By Bob What-you-please.

Dolly! I am the man for thee,
I'm neither tall nor slender,
Nor old nor young, come, treat with me,
I'm ready to surrender.

Nor grossly fat, nor ghostly spare,
Nor sedulous nor slack, Miss,
I like puny boy I am not fair,
Nor like an Indian black, Miss.

Plain common sense, I do not lack,
And that's a lawful tender,
Yet I never made an Almanac,
Nor saw the witch of Endor.

No sober mock-face lump am I,
That deems the bottle treason,
I'll stick to Bacchus while I'm dry,
But will not drown my reason.

So Dolly, if I please your mind,
With you I'd like to winter,
And when you wish my place to find,
Inquire of Mr. Printer.

SPECIMENS OF CREDULITY.

Lord Bacon, in his Essay on Truth, tells us that "a mixture of a lie doth always add pleasure." We therefore recommend the following extracts from a dull book, published at the beginning of the 17th century, and entitled "Miracula Mortuorum et Vivorum," to the future editors of the life of that renowned adventurer Baron Munchausen. The author of it was a German jurist, named Henry Koruan, who is represented by Bayle to have been a profound scholar, and a very ingenious devourer of learning. He has no claim to originality of invention; but as to readiness in believing the inventions of others, he is clearly without a rival. We subjoin a few instances of the gravity with which he retails and propagates the most monstrous absurdities. In describing the wonders that are to be found in the South Sea, he tells us that Diadorus, the geographer, writes, that "there is an Island in it, where the inhabitants are each four cubits taller than the inhabitants of Greece and Italy—their bones are not hard, but flexible, like nerves—their tongue is divided in two from the roots, so that they can keep up a conversation with one man with one half of their tongue, and with another with the other at the same time—Alluding to the Molucca Islands, he assures us, with inimitable simplicity, that "in the Island of Gylon, which is one of them, there is a nation with ears so large, that they hang down to their shoulders, and that in another island close by it, there is a nation with ears still longer. The inhabitants of it are accustomed, when they go to sleep, to lay down on one ear and cover themselves up with the other!" This story, he informs us, is to be found in that celebrated author, Maximilianus Transylvanus, of whose celebrity, however, we are at this time of day unfortunately very ignorant. A Knight of the name of Pigeletta pledges his credit for the truth of it, as any of our readers may see, who choose to refer to his History of the East Indies. To match this people, who make coverlets of their ears, the worthy German informs us that there are a people in India who make a parasol of their foot. This story rests on the authority of Solinus, who, in his 53d chapter, enlightens the world by telling it, that "there is a nation of one eyed people in India, who, though they have only one leg, are still endowed with singular fleetness. When they want to protect themselves from the heat, they fling themselves on their backs, and recline under the shade of their foot, which is immensely large." He likewise quotes a sentence from St. Augustine's 37th Sermon to his brethren in the wilderness, which puts it beyond all doubt that there are such beings in the world as men who wear their heads, or rather their eyes, beneath their shoulders. This eccentric saint says—"When I was Bishop of Hippo, I went with some servants of Christ into Ethiopia, with the intention of preaching our holy religion.—There we saw many men and women, not having any heads, but large eyes fixed in their breasts. Their other members were like our own." Ptolemy, Melas, and Solinus, all speak of the existence of such persons; but none of them was so favoured by fate as to be permitted a sight of them. St. Augustine, however, was more fortunate—he saw them, or at least he says he saw them; and who would disbelieve the word of a saint? St. Augustine, in his treatise, "De Civitate Dei, lib. 6. cap. 8," pledges his saintly word that there is in Ethiopia a nation which has no mouth or tongue, but which lives entirely upon air; but he does not say whether these singular persons fell under his own inspection.

There is a story extant of a namesake of the worthy Bishop of Hippo, which may serve to amuse some of our friends in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, who may perhaps be kind enough to inform us whether any of the family mentioned in the following extract from the life of Gregory the Great, by a nameless writer quoted by Koruan,

are yet existing in that part of the country. "When Augustine, the Monk, was sent into England by Gregory the Great to preach the Gospel, he was ridiculed and insulted by a family in Dorchester, who pinned frog tails (*ranaum caudas*) to his garments. From that day all the descendants of that unfortunate family have been born, like beasts, with a long tail." Our paper a few days ago gave an account of a servant girl who was restored to life after she had been considered dead for five or six days. This would not have appeared at all extraordinary to our learned German; for he assures us that "Gocellin, a nephew of the Archbishop of Cologne, as he was crossing the Rhine in his childhood, fell out of the boat into the river: and in spite of the efforts of his attendants sunk and was no more seen. Fifteen days afterwards he was fished out of the river (*expiscatus est*)—As they were taking him to church to bury him, he surprised his pall-bearers by starting out of his coffin, and telling them that they need not go any farther, as he was quite alive." We shall conclude this collection of wonders by a single specimen taken out of a book of them written by Peter Damianus, Archbishop and Cardinal of Ravenna. He tells us that "Robert, King of France, took a woman to his wife, who was his near relation. She bore him a child who had the head and neck of a goose. The Bishops of France, on hearing of this portentous birth, excommunicated both him and his wife. Robert was more unfortunate in his punishment than in his fate, for though he might be first, he certainly was not the last King who has found himself the father of a son with the head of a goose.—London paper.

From the Nautical Intelligencer.

THE ICE SHIP.

From an old Sea Captain's Manuscript.

It was in the early part of my life, when I was placed in that shuttlecock situation of Cabin-boy, thereby being the thing on board ship, which any and every one had a legitimate right to kick, that our vessel was engaged in a voyage in that worst of wintry seas, the Baltic. The difficulty of obtaining a cargo had delayed our return until the season had advanced so far as to create peril from the ice, as well as from tempest. The suffering from cold I well remember, though perhaps my young blood and the collective and disjunctive kicks and cuffs aforesaid served to make my endurance less than that of others—but young as I was, my watch on deck came over often for my somniferous faculties, and the curtailed limits of a monkey jacket kept me dancing and kicking to prevent the freezing effect of the cold and spray. Sometimes in the moonlight would be discovered the tall ice-berg, moving with the majesty of death, along the moaning deep, like some giant surveying the domain of his empire—again another, almost level with the wave but extending as far beneath as the other above its surface, would dash into foam the billow as it rolled upon its glittering side—an accumulating rock, the contact with which was instant destruction. The severity of the weather was fast approximating our ship to a miniature resemblance of these Leviathans—the shrouds gathering size each hour from the dashings of the sea, our decks loaded with an unproffable cargo of ice, and our bows presenting, instead of the sharp angle of the fast sailor, the broad visage of a pugnacious ram, fronted for the contest.

It was on one of these moonlight evenings, during the severest intensity of the cold, that we made (in sailor's phrase) a ship head.—From a wish to ascertain the truth of his reckoning, or from some other motive with which he did not see fit to entrust so important a personage as myself, our Captain was desirous of speaking her—and knowing the heaviness of his own sailing, ordered a signal gun to be fired, which after much hammering upon the tompons of our guns, and sundry scrapings around our solitary piece of iron ordnance, to say nothing of the quivering hand and expiring coal of our temporary gunner, was accomplished. We were however surprised, before this feat was performed, at the proportional rapidity with which we came up with the stranger—the sea seemed under shorter sail than ourselves, and when we arrived within hail we observed that some of his sails were very indifferently handled, and with what few were set, he was lying too—every piece of rigging as high as the fore yard was swelled to an enormous bulk of ice, and exhibited every prismatic color as it quivered in the moon-beam.—the hull of the ship seemed to be encumbered with quadruple the quantity of ice that loaded us—and she resembled throughout, that ship of glass which now decks my mantelpiece. One individual stood at the helm with a *chapeau* that might have been of the shaggy fur of some animal—but it now bristled in points, like a chrysalis hedgehog—our vessel was now along side and within a few yards of her, with our maintopails aback—and our mate with his bull voice hailed "what ship is that?"—The helmsman seemed deaf, and made no reply, and the crew (what were on deck) appeared not to understand the lingo of our mate. He again bawled in French—no answer—then with a few English damns, in Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese—but all to no purpose—the helmsman of the stranger seemed too intense on his own business, to regard such petty interruptions. The mate went below to report, and a long consultation was held, wherein the officers of the ship conversed in under tones, and the sailors turned their heads and looked alternately at the stranger and at each other; as for me I thought their silence uncivil and was anxious to hear the command to "fill maintopails;" and to run away from a clime where I met with nothing but cross words, hard duty and cold fingers. At last our mate appeared, and ordered the boat hoisted out—and never did I witness a command on board that ship so lazily and reluctantly obeyed—but in spite of delay the thing was to be done, and our second mate a real daredevil, was ordered to take a crew and board the stranger, who was now very near us—in the crew tardily crept, and as I was looking and wondering, being in the second mate's way, he tumbled me neck and heels into the boat, and we were ordered to pull away—in a short time we were at the side of the ship, and rowed for the shrouds where a sailor was standing, apparently watching us—I was ordered to throw a rope to him, which I did with great precision and actually hit the fellow on his head—but still he would not

take it, and I was d—d by the second mate, for a lubberly fellow, with a superogatory punch with the oar's end on my shoulder—again we rowed up and the second mate tried his skill with the same success—and I have no doubt that he would have complimented the boorish sailor in the same manner, if he had had a similar proximity—a third time the boat was alongside, and the officer with some difficulty made the warp fast around the enormous shroud, and stepped on board, followed by the crew, who shrunk to his rear. Among the last I clambered over the slippery side, and with due caution made a stand in the centre of the group who were listening to the colloquy which had commenced on the part of our second officer.

I shall not attempt to give the precise language which he held toward the helmsman of the strange ship, but it was not the most civil or such as is heard often in a Lady's drawing room. The amount of it was a "sailor's jaw" for not answering a hail, and for not taking the warp, concluded by a request to know his latitude and longitude, and how certain capes bore from their ship—to all of which no reply was made, when I was called upon for a lantern, which I had taken from the boat, and had snugly stowed away under my jacket, keeping both light and heat to myself—a thing by no means difficult as the moonlight rendered its absence unobserved. The 2d mate received it and went aft to observe the countenance of the dumb gentlemen of the helm—in his way he stumbled over one man, whom he thought either drunk or asleep, but finally held the lamp to the face of the steersman, which was a shapeless lump of ice—the helm was lashed, his hand upon it, his feet fixed at some depth in the ice, and he himself frozen stiff in his upright position—near him were several of the crew in horizontal and various attitudes, from whom light had long since fled. The horror of the scene struck a panic among our boat's crew, and they did not wait for orders to make the best of their way toward the boat. The officer turned round with a countenance of true sailor sang froid, wherein there was not a particle of alarm, and ordered them to follow him below—the fear of his enormous fist induced all the rest, and much more especially myself, to obey the order, and we proceeded to the labour of removing the companion way. In the mean while I ventured a look at my friend at the shrouds who would not catch the rope, whereby I had the effect of a sound blow on the shoulder—he was frozen stiff with his arms around the rigging.—Not being fond of the spectacle, I kept close to the heels of the second mate, as he descended the gangway—in fact we all went *en masse* each being very careful to stick close to his neighbor.

At the first part of the cabin sat the Captain with his arms folded, before him pen, ink and paper, a thick fur cap on his head, and as the light shone full on his countenance, there was the most fearful look from him cast upon us that I ever witnessed. Years since have passed, but the remembrance is as though the event was but yesterday—it has visited me in dreams. The appearance of his glaring eyes, and distorted features was too much for our superstitious crew—"Back rolled the tide."

I was thrown down in the turmoil, and no more notice taken of my situation, than of my frozen brethren on the deck, they ran over me like a flock of sheep. The second mate paused a moment, ascertained that the object of their fear had long ceased to exist—took me by the collar and dragged me on deck, doubtless anxious to prevent his boat's crew from leaving him sole officer of the stranger in the extremity of their fright. He found them safely stowed away under the thwart of the boat, pitched me in like a dead mackerel, and ordered them to cast off and pull for our own ship—great alacrity was shown in this manoeuvre, and a few moments brought us back just as the moon was hiding herself behind a cloud and every thing wore the appearance of an approaching gale. Sails were handed with the utmost despatch, the decks cleared and things in order as the gale struck us. Egyptian darkness succeeded, and we were driven at ten knots under bare poles. Ever and anon (as the sailors asserted) they could perceive the strange vessel carrying sail under the fury of the tempest, and keeping her position on our weather quarter—and could at intervals hear her roaring after us as she ploughed the billows.

At sundry times afterwards, during this voyage, when we were in warmer latitudes on beautiful moonlight evenings, we could dimly distinguish the Ice Ship, steering in our wake, glittering in all the pride of awful pomp, apparently pursuing the same course with us though her sails were trimmed, as if lying to. Such a phenomenon was always the prelude of a gale, and it became with us a habit to reef whenever her tall form towered beneath a moonlight sky.

In but one other voyage have I seen her, and then it was in the warm climate of the Indian ocean many years since—it was on the evening before we were wrecked. But successful exertion at last has secured me from situations wherein I might see her, and I now can at my own fireside tell over past perils, and wish all of my brother sailors never to meet in any latitude with a full view of the Ice Ship.

TOM SPUNYARN.

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 12

C. HAYDEN—Dentist
Will be in Easton about the 15th of March, and will for a short time, attend to the business of his profession.

March 5

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M-Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—	and from Baltimore to either of these places,	\$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—	and from Annapolis to either of these places,	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis,		1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown	the same as heretofore.	
Dinner on board,		50
March 5	CLEMENT VICKARS.	

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The Edward Lloyd is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence, with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 12

EASTON AND BALTIMORE

Packet.

THE SCHOONER MARIA.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has purchased the schooner MARIA, and intends running her as a regular Packet, from Easton Point, Talbot county, once a week, to Baltimore, commencing on Saturday the 19th inst. leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, and Easton Point every Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.—The above vessel is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind—she will also carry passengers to or from Baltimore.

From the subscriber's knowledge of the Mercantile business, having been engaged in it for many years in Easton—and his acquaintance with the quality and price of almost every article that may be ordered for this market, he flatters himself that the public will find it to their advantage to favour him with a share of their patronage, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.—The Schooner will be commended by his brother, Henry Tomlinson, who is well acquainted with the business and orders left with him or at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN TOMLINSON.

Feb 19

Notice.

I offer for sale at my farm, four hundred barrels of corn, three work horses, a full blooded mare seven years old the 23d May next, and five colts, three of which are sired by the imported horse Emperor; the above property will be disposed of, either for cash or on a credit.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton, March 5 3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on Tuesday the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 26

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 12

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, from whom, for some years, he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the utmost diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timber, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER

Easton, Jan 8, 1825. If

COACH AND HARNESS

Making

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Couches, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Easton, Jan. 3, 1825.

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Carts, Wagon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.

Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.

Jan 25

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY

Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md.

Jan 15

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, vs James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state vs James B. Ringgold vs Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens and Solomon Lowe, vs Samuel Groome, vs Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 29th of the present month at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called 'Bridges', containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.

March 5 1825

VOL. VI

PRINTED

EVERY SAT

ALPHA

AT TWO DOLL

num payable in

ADVERTISEMENTS

serted three tim

five cents for ev

AG

DOME

CURE FOR

Brusnic

To the Edit

Sir,—Noti

mer, the case

ces me to inf

remedy for th

used it invari

twenty five ye

tion from a tr

also that he

nothing more

salts administ

guess at the

quently give

effect, I subm

it certainly w

or twenty m

but to the ox

knowledge of

of time, and

to others who

this disease,

only a few w

willing, on al

can be accom

as to its simp

as to its effe

convinced of

would do a s

to endeavour

press them v

Some time

this remedy,

days afterwa

with violen

carried my s

ness the hap

was in such

to be drench

in fifteen m

fectly easy

Notwithstan

home at the

tons similar

of applying

knowing one

no effect, aft

salts which

To poult

subscribers

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown." Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VIII

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1825.

NO. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CURE FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Brunswick County, Feb. 12th, 1825.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir,—Noticing in No. 45, of the Farmer, the case of your sorrel horse, induces me to inform you of a never failing remedy for the choleric in the horse, having used it invariably with success for the last twenty five years. I obtained my information from a travelling gentleman, who said also that he never knew it to fail. It is nothing more than half a pound of glaucous salts administered in a drench. I generally guess at the quantity and no doubt frequently give more, for it will do no harm. How it has this powerful and immediate effect, I submit to others to point out; but it certainly will give entire relief in fifteen or twenty minutes, not only to the horse but to the ox. Although I have had a knowledge of this remedy for such a length of time, and have always recommended it to others who had horses labouring under this disease, with success too, still there are only a few who, knowing of this remedy, are willing, on all occasions to apply it, which can be accounted for in no other way than that its simplicity makes them incredulous as to its effects. After you, Sir, have been convinced of the efficacy of this remedy, you would do a signal service to the community to endeavour, through your paper, to impress them with a sense of its utility.

Some time since, I cautioned my son of this remedy, who has his first horse; a few days afterwards one of my horses was taken with violent spasms of the stomach, I carried my son out with his watch to witness the happy effects of salts; the horse was in such pain as to be unable to stand; he was drenched, it was given him as he lay; in fifteen minutes he appeared to be perfectly easy and went to a pool to drink. Notwithstanding this, his own horse (from home at the time) being taken with symptoms similar to those you described, instead of applying my remedy, was persuaded by knowing ones, to try other remedies with no effect, after which he had recourse to the salts which relieved him immediately.

To pound Red Pepper.—One of your subscribers in a late Number wishes to know how to prepare Cayenne, or Red Pepper, for the table. Let him crush the pods a little, or clip them with scissors, and mix them with only as much flour and water as will cause the particles to adhere; being made up in the form of a biscuit, bake it slowly until perfectly dry, when it will pound easily.

Your very humble servant,
RICH. K. MEADE.

USEFUL INVENTION.

Much curiosity was excited, about nine o'clock, yesterday evening, in the Strand, by the appearance of a gentleman on horseback, from whose feet streams of light issued forth, and showed the pavement for several yards before and round the head of his horse, as clearly as in day-time. He stopped at our office, and we found, on examination, that the light proceeded from a set of lamps of his invention, one of which was fixed under each stirrup, and having three sides darkened, emitted, in front, a blaze, which was prevented, by the rider's feet, from rising to dazzle his eyes, and fell on the foreground with such power as to make every hollow or impediment visible, and render it as safe to ride in the darkest night as in the brightest noon. The lamps are supplied with common oil, and so ingeniously arranged, that the light is not affected in the least, by the motion of the horse. The gentleman, who left his name, Mr. Peat, No. 167 Piccadilly, had just ridden from Rumford, in Essex, to town, and his lamps were in as good order, and shone as brilliantly, as when he set out.

London Paper.

Adventures of a Pound of Cotton.—The following history of the progress of a pound of Cotton, copied from an English paper, is not only a proof of the importance of the trade, but exhibits in the strongest light the value of human industry, and the power of mind applied to material objects.—In the first place, the wool came from the East Indies to London; from London it went to Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, where it was woven; it was next sent to Ayrshire, where it was tanned; afterwards it was conveyed to Dunbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again returned to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent by coach to London. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the time taken to bring this article to market, but it may be

pretty near the truth to reckon it three years, from the time it was packed in India until, in cloth, it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, whither it must have been conveyed at least 10,000 miles by sea, and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced two thousand per cent.

JOHN BULL IN AMERICA, OR THE NEW MUNCHHAUSEN.

The object of this production is by caricaturing the descriptions of British tourists in our country, to show their absurdity and improbability. The writer of the book is supposed to be an Englishman, as our readers will perceive. Mr. Paulding, who is understood to be the real author, and who is celebrated for his humour, has in a strain of grave burlesque, most happily hit off the peculiarities of those travelling gentlemen, who occasionally appear among us, to delineate our manners, morals and institutions.

South. Pat.

On the seventieth day from losing sight of Old England, we made land at Cape Hatteras, which forms the eastern point of Boston Bay, which we entered just before sun-set; and being favoured with a fine fair wind from the north, came up to the wharf in about two hours from entering the Capes. Coming up we saw the famous sea serpent, but he was nothing to those I had frequently seen in the Serpentine, so called from its abounding in these articles. Being very anxious to go on shore, I desired one of the sailors to call a hack, which very soon arriving, I ordered the fellow to drive me to the best hotel in the place; accordingly he put me down at the mansion house hotel kept by William Renshaw, a place of great reputation throughout the United States. The fellow charged me a quarter of a dollar, which is twice as much as I should have paid in London! Being determined not to be imposed upon, I appealed to the landlord, who assured me it was all right—so I paid him, after giving himself and his horse a hearty malediction.

The first thing that struck me, was the vast disproportion of negroes, in the streets and every where else. I may affirm, with perfect veracity, that nearly one half of the inhabitants of Boston are black. Each of these poor creatures has a white man always standing over him, with a large club about the thickness of a man's arm, with which he beats the poor slave for his amusement. I assure you I have seen I may say, a thousand instances of this kind of a morning. There is hardly a slave here that has not his head covered with scars, and bound up with a handkerchief; and almost every step you take, you perceive the stains of blood upon the pavement, which I am assured by Governor Hancock himself, is that of the negroes. I have seen a lady of the first distinction here, walking the Mall, as it is called, with a stout black fellow behind her, and occasionally amusing herself with turning round and scratching his face till it was covered with blood. This Mall is a place of about half an acre, covered with dust, with a few rotten elms and a puddle in the centre. Even the little children here are initiated into human blood almost as soon as they are able to walk; and the common amusement of young persons is to stick pins in the black attendants, while every body has a little negro, of about his own age, to torture for his pastime.

The blacks here, as I was assured by his excellency the Governor, whose name is Hancock, have but one meal a day, which is principally potatoes, and fare little better than the miserable Irish or English peasantry at home. The Governor told me a story of a man, who tied his black servant naked to a stake, in one of the neighbouring cane brakes, near the city, which abound with a race of mosquitoes that bite through a boot. Here he was left one night, in the month of December, which is a spring month in this climate, and the next morning was found stone dead, without a drop of blood in his body. I asked if this brutal tyrant was not brought to justice? The Governor shrugged up his shoulders and replied, that he was now a member of Congress!

To an Englishman, who is only accustomed to see white men in a state of slavery and want, it is shocking to see black ones in a similar situation. My heart bled, with sympathy for the wrongs of this injured race, and I could not sufficiently admire the philanthropy of the members of the Holy Alliance, who have lately displayed such a laudable compassion for the blacks. Next to the continual recurrence of these disgusting exhibitions of cruelty, the most common objects seen in the streets of Boston, are drunken men, women and children. I was assured by the Mayor, Mr. Philips, one of the most charitable and philanthropic men in the State of Maine, that on an average, every third person was drunk every day, by nine o'clock in the morning. The women however, don't get fuddled, he tells me, till after they have cleared the breakfast table, and put the rooms to rights, when they set to and make merry with the young children, not one in a hundred of whom ever see the inside of a school, or a church. The consequences of this mode of life, are, that

the whole of the people exhibit a ruddy complexion, and what appears at first sight to be a strong muscular figure; but on a close examination the roses will be found to be nothing more than what is called frog-blossoms, and the muscular appearance only bloated intemperance.

Religion is, if possible, in a worse state than literature, manners or morals. There is not a single church in Boston, nor any religious exercises on Sunday, except in a few school rooms. I am assured it is the custom all over New England, as well as in the states of Newburyport and Pasquotank, to spend the Sabbath like every other day in the week, except that they put on clean clothes, a thing never thought of, even among the most fashionable ladies, except on that occasion.

Boston is a terrible place for fevers and agues. Every one of the inhabitants, except the slaves, is afflicted with them in the spring and autumn, as sure as the leaves appear in the former, and fall in the latter. The consequence is, that they look like so many ghosts, without flesh or blood, and if you go into the shops, you may hear the money jingling in the pockets of the shopkeepers, by the mere force of a habit, even if the poor man should happen, at that moment, to be free from the ague, or 'shake,' as they call it.

Besides this, they have earthquakes and inundations, three times a week, if not more. After the earthquake, generally comes an inundation, which destroys all the crops for hundreds of miles round, and covers the country so, that the tops of trees and chimneys just appear above the water. This is succeeded by a fog so thick, that many persons are lost in the streets of Boston, and wander about several days, without being able to find any of the houses. This is the origin of the phrase 'I guess,' so universal in New England; for these fogs are so common, that one half of the time, people are obliged to 'guess' at what they are about. Hence, too, the half pint of whiskey which every man takes in the morning the first thing he does after getting up, is called an antifogmatic.

Anecdote of Mr. Kremer.—The controversy between Mr. Clay and Mr. Kremer, has brought the latter gentleman into some notice, and many anecdotes of him are furnished. He is said to be known by the name of George Screamer, from the high and sharp key he takes in speaking. He is a strong, broad shouldered Pennsylvania farmer, of Dutch descent, with a florid face, and short, stiff sandy hair. He pays little attention to dress, but is considered to have a vigorous mind. In a debate some time since, in Congress, when a member from Maine, (Mr. C.) had quoted a pretty long passage from Horace, (in Latin) Kremer, in answer, remarked, that as the gentleman from Maine had treated the House in a dialect he did not understand, he would favor the House with another quotation, in return, and immediately pronounced several lines in High Dutch, to the no small amusement of the House and galleries.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the last session of Congress.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.
2. An act concerning Gen. Lafayette.
3. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to the said State for the use of the people thereof.
4. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new Hydrometer, for ascertaining the proof of Liquors.
5. An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.
6. An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan,' and for other purposes.
7. An act confirming certain claims to lands in the Western District of Louisiana.
8. An act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to Adolphus G. Trot.
9. An act making compensation to persons appointed by the Electors, to deliver the votes for President and Vice-President.
10. An act to remit the duties on Books, Maps and Charts, imported for the Library of Congress.
11. An act making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.
12. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
13. An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
14. An act making appropriations for the purchase of Books and Furniture for the use of the Library of Congress.
15. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.
16. An act making further appropriations for the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.
17. An act for the relief of Samuel Baylies.
18. An act for arming the Militia of the District of Columbia.
19. An act for the relief of Jacob A. Blackwell.
20. An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.
21. An act for the relief of Malachi Burns.
22. An act to authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.
23. An act to establish the City of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York; and the city of Bangor, in the state of Maine, and Fair-

port, in the state of Ohio, Ports of Delivery; and to abolish Topsham.

24. An act to authorize the Register or enrollment, and license to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company owning a steam boat or vessel.
25. An act to extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.
26. An act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
27. An act to alter the terms of the District Court of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia.
28. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of the entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.
29. An act for the relief of Stephen Arnold, David and George Jenks, second.
30. An act for the relief of Colonel William Duane.
31. An act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.
32. An act for the relief of John M. Moody and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailey and others.
33. An act for the relief of John Mc Clure.
34. An act for the relief of the heirs or devisees of John Ferrell, deceased.
35. An act for the relief of Paul Chase.
36. An act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the Commissioners and Secretaries of Land Claims in Florida.
37. An act for the relief of Moses Stephend.
38. An act for the relief of Mary Miller, administratrix of Amos Miller, deceased.
39. An act concerning Charles D. Brodie.
40. An act for the relief of Joseph Decrits.
41. An act for the relief of the representatives of Noel Solleau, deceased.
42. An act for the relief of Craven P. Luckett and William Reynolds.
43. An act for the relief of Sarah Shillito.
44. An act for the relief of Samuel Russell.
45. An act for the relief of Samuel Wooten.
46. An act for the relief of James Lenox and William G. B. Abel, Gulien Ludlow, and Hector Scott.
47. An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.
48. An act granting pensions to James Barker and Zebulon Pike.
49. An act for the relief of Walter Story Chandler.
50. An act for the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGrath.
51. An act to establish certain post roads and to discontinue others.
52. An act authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States his work on languages, at a rate of duty herein specified.
53. An act to change the time of holding the District court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
54. An act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.
55. An act for the relief of the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall.
56. An act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.
57. An act amendatory of the act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Provident association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia.'
58. An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and William R. Maddox.
59. An act for the relief of William P. Yonge.
60. An act for the relief of Capt. Richard Hightower.
61. An act for the relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris.
62. An act to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas.
63. An act to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's river to the bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida.
64. An act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
65. An act for the relief of John Crain.
66. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia.
67. An act for the relief of Michael McKeven.
68. An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the Western frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico.
69. An act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.
70. An act for the relief of Luther Chapin, of Ohio.
71. An act authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.
72. An act for the relief of Holding W. Prout Administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased.
73. An act for the relief of James Porter and Tunstall Quarles.
74. An act for the relief of George Love.
75. An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, Jr.
76. An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said Territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.
77. An act for the relief of Christian Jacob Burckle.
78. An act for the relief of William Little, administrator of Minor Reeves.
79. An act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in

the military service of the United States and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

80. An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

81. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock, bearing an interest of six per cent.

82. An act for the relief of Thomas L. Ogdon.

83. An act for the relief of Rachael McClure.

84. An act for the relief of Reuben Ewing and others.

85. An act to authorize the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels, and Beacons, and Monuments, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

86. An act for the relief of John Heck.

87. An act for the relief of Stephen Thatcher.

88. An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

89. An act to authorize the sale of un-serviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores.

90. An act for the relief of Richard Cain and Isaac Baldwin, of Ohio.

91. An act for the relief of Peter Burt.

92. An act making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

93. An act for the relief of Francis Wright, and son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased.

94. An act making an appropriation for the benefit of Jacob Smith, of Alexandria.

95. An act for the relief of Moses Plummer.

96. An act to amend an act, entitled 'an act to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of South Carolina.'

97. An act for the relief of William Pemberton.

98. An act for the relief of O'is Pendleton, Harris Pendleton, John F. Delaplaine, Elijah P. Delaplaine, and others.

99. An act for the relief of Elias Glen.

100. An act for the relief of William Townsend.

101. An act for the relief of John S. Stiles.

102. An act for the relief of Joseph Duzet and Antoine Bourgoind.

103. An act for the relief of David Gilmore.

104. An act fixing the place for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the U. States for the Southern District of New York.

105. An act for the relief of Ebenezer Averill.

106. An act granting certain rights to David Tate, Josiah Fletcher, and John Weatherford.

107. An act for the relief of Priscilla Adams.

108. An act for the relief of Elijah Snow, Jr.

109. An act for the relief of Peter Yandes.

110. An act respecting the adjournment of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

111. An act for the relief of Jonathan Hudson, of Baltimore.

112. An act for the relief of Thomas Hewes.

113. An act for the relief of Joel Abbott, Jr.

114. An act discharging a judgment against the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, deceased.

115. An act to provide an additional appropriation to complete the public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the territory of Florida.

116. An act for the relief of Joseph Forrest.

117. An act for the relief of Samuel Dale, of Alabama.

118. An act confirming the act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled 'An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,' and 'An act of the state of Maryland, confirming the same.'

119. An act for the relief of Thomas R. Broome.

1. Resolution authorizing the public documents printed by order of Congress, to be furnished the Gardiner Lyceum.

2. Resolution directing an inventory of the furniture of the President's House to be taken.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Vendue, on Thursday the twenty fourth day of March (inst.) if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of William Brown deceased, all of his personal estate, consisting of a pair of good Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Fattening Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a good Copper Brandy Still; also about seventy or eighty bushels of Wheat sowed in pretty good ground—some few barrels of Indian Corn, also a quantity of good Bacon, Hog's Lard, &c. &c. and many other articles.—A credit of six months, will be given on all sums of six dollars and upwards, on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required.—Attendance given by

WILLIAM JENKINS, Ex'r.

March 19

of Wm. Brown, dec'd.

FOREIGN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The packet ship Colombia arrived at New York, on Tuesday 15th inst. from Liverpool with London advices to the evening of the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th February.

Average prices of Grain.—For the week ending 5th February, 1825—Wheat, 66s. 7d., Barley, 34s. 11d.; Oats, 25s. 3d.; Rye, 40s. 1d.; Beans, 40s. 2d.; Peas, 41s. 2d.

In the Arches Court on the 9th of February, judgment of divorce was pronounced in the case of Baring, vs. Baring. Mrs. Baring was the daughter of Mr. Bingham, a gentleman of Philadelphia.

Among the extracts furnished by our files, is a letter from Paris giving some curious details respecting the secret negotiations carried on for the purpose of influencing the destinies of the South American Republics, in which the late French Minister to this country, M. Hyde de Neuville, acted a very prominent part.

The Paris 'Quotidienne' declares that Spain is about to declare war with England, supported by Russia, the Ambassador of that power at Madrid, having proposed to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive with Spain.

The affairs of the Greeks are going on most prosperously, and the late defection of Colocotroni and others had terminated, in proving to the world that Greece possesses sufficient strength to enforce her laws and protect her freedom, even when assailed by those cherished in her bosom.

The following letter dated Zante, Jan. 5th, 1825, contains the London Courier, of the 14th ult. some interesting and authentic particulars relative to the actual state of affairs in Greece.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that at last the Government has triumphed over its internal enemies as gloriously as over its external enemies. We may say that this new attempt of those who are contrary to the Government has had a providential effect, both in freeing our country from the tyrannical yoke of the priamites, & it serves to show to Europe that there is really a Government in Greece, and not merely a nominal one as has been hitherto believed.

The arrival of the fourth instalment of the loan from London, was of considerable use in repressing the insurgents. Even before its arrival, the President had disbursed 60,000 Spanish dollars of his own money.—The Egyptian fleet is no longer heard of. After his last disaster, so glorious to the Admiral Miaulis, Ibrahim Pacha thinks no longer of proceeding to Candia; he is now at Rhodes. The Sultan by sending a new Pacha to Romelia, has caused a revolution there, which is promoted by Omer Vrione. All these co-operate to our independence.

The official details of the late naval victories over the Turks, had been received by the Austrian government, and fully confirmed all the previous statements. A Russian emissary and two rebellious chiefs, who were endeavouring to excite commotion in the Morea, had fled to the Ionian Islands in consequence of the submission of Colocotroni and his adherents. It also appears that the English influence had gained a decided ascendancy in the Morea; which would have the effect of concentrating the zeal and talent of those who take the lead, and of giving stability to the system under which their political independence has been hitherto so effectively organized.

South America.—The Paris papers continued to discuss the measure adopted by England to South America; sometimes with hostile, sometimes with pacific anticipations. The Quotidienne of the 11th Feb. having asserted that Spain was about to declare war against England, supported by Russia, the London Courier of the 14th contents itself with replying to this assurance in the following laconic terms: "This is news indeed." The fact appears to be, that the Russian ambassador having expressed himself somewhat strongly on the step taken by England, to the king of France, the latter at first declared that he would not consent to the recognition of the Spanish colonies, but would remain firmly attached to the principles of the Holy Alliance.

allied powers; but the Courier seems to discountenance the idea. 'There may be a Congress, or a conference of ministers, but we know not for what useful purpose.'

Spain.—Ferdinand was constantly occupied with devising projects to root out the Constitutionalists. Among other decrees issued with that object, was one to regulate the size and right of wearing mustachios; another prohibiting the carrying meat in blankets, especially by soldiers; and a third prohibiting the wearing of caps, from which even the ladies were not excepted. It is admitted on all hands, that unless Spain is assisted by the 'Holy Alliance,' it is utterly impossible in her to succeed in any attempt to recover her former possessions in South America.

IN PORTUGAL, British policy had completely triumphed, and the official account of the change of ministry was published in the Lisbon Gazette.—It appeared to be the general impression that the independence of Brazil, would be immediately recognized by Portugal, and this event was looking for by the merchants with much anxiety and great confidence.

Holland had suffered much from recent inundations, and fears were at one time entertained that the great sea dyke of the Helder, would give way, and destroy the city, but fortunately, the exertions of the inhabitants succeeded in securing it.

Mr. Paixham (a Frenchman) has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. This bomb cannon, executed under the orders of the Marquess de Clermont Tonnerre, was lately proved at Brest. It answered every expectation, and carried as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are immediately to be made in the naval material. In consequence of this new invention, large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running any risk. A well directed discharge of one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship.

We copy to day, some extracts of a letter, published in the Nashville, Ten. Whig which relates very circumstantially, as to time, place, &c. a conversation between the writer and Gen. Jackson. It has been already published in a number of papers, some of which doubt its genuineness, while others appear to place confidence in it. With regard to ourselves we of course know nothing of its truth or falsehood; all we know of it is, that it was published originally at Nashville, and is of such a nature as to require notice from the party implicated; when it receives this notice, we will with pleasure give it a place in our columns.—Nat. Journal.

GEN. JACKSON'S PRIVATE OPINIONS.

From the Nashville Whig. The following extract of a letter from an officer, formerly in the South Army, to a gentleman in Nashville, will, no doubt interest our readers:

"For the last fifteen years, I had been on terms of intimacy, and in the closest friendship with General Jackson. Our professions were similar; our habits acquired by a corresponding series of hardships and dangers in the field and camp. As a friend, I loved him; as a warrior, I had marked his energies and unbending sternness of character, with an admiration nearly allied to enthusiasm.—His fame, as a Hero, was not built upon adventitious basis. I knew that merit, alone, was the real foundation of his glory.

But it was purely for his domestic virtues, which I had seen developed, that I loved him;—and I admired him only for his warlike genius, his decision, his promptness to execute. When I last saw him, he was a prominent candidate for the most sublime and dignified station the world has ever known.

In November last, as I was returning West from the seat of government, to which I had been called by private business connected with one of the departments, I met the General and his Lady at a public house, in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he had put up for the night, as he was journeying to the capital, to take his seat in the Senate. Our meeting was a very cordial one; and as we were in a private apartment, our conversation was unrestrained. Although a stoic indifference, as to matters relating to himself, is, on most occasions, characteristic with him, yet I could discover that his spirits were elevated highly above their common pitch. Various political subjects were introduced and discussed. I spoke of the Presidential Election; and though from principal opposed to his elevation, congratulated him, as a friend, on his probable success.

"I'll tell you how it is, my friend H—; said he, 'I now find myself urged on by a popular current; where itself will leave me when the tide shall subside, I cannot tell, nor do I much care. But sir, it is not in the human heart to resist it.'

I remarked, that, at the time we stripped ourselves in the wilderness to ford a muddy creek, when Indians were at our heels, and our heavy baggage on our backs—I little thought then, said I, that my companion would ever be even thought of—much less successfully brought forward, for President of the United States.

"Three years ago," said he, 'I did not believe it possible that I could ever occupy the ground that I now do, with reference to that office. As a proof of this, I state the fact, that I felt most indignant at the efforts of some partisan newspapers, and what I thought their ill-advised zeal on my behalf, and wrote letters of severe reproof to several intelligent friends who had been instrumental in sounding my name in the public ear. I thought the unanimous voice of the nation would be heard in ridicule of my pretensions—I anticipated the clamour

that would be raised against me on account merely of my military services, and also of my utter want of experience in the cabinet of the civilians. Of a government purely Republican, in which the military should be subservient to the civil power, it did not appear to me probable that a single serious effort would be made to put the reins in the hands of a military man."

I asked him if it was finally with his consent that the legislature of Tennessee nominated him as a fit person for the office?

"It was by my direction," said he—"A few days before the meeting of that body, I received a letter from a great leading character in New York, a personal friend, urging me in the most forcible and persuasive terms, to make an immediate effort to arouse the West in my behalf, before another aspirant in that quarter, an implacable personal enemy, should, by uniting artifice with popularity, secure it to himself. No time was to be lost—and upon a little reflection I resolved to strive for the office; upon which I directed my adherents in the Tennessee Legislature to pass the resolution they did on that subject. I was well aware, however, continued he, that my defective education would in some degree render me obnoxious to those poignant shafts of satire and derision which the event thus far has realised."

I merely hinted my sentiments of his abilities in general terms, and remarked, without having a particular allusion to his case—that a man's elevation to any office which is filled by a general suffrage of the people, could not in the nature of things, depend so much upon his peculiar fitness for that office, as upon the management of partisans among the canaille, and the possession of some shining excellence, calculated to captivate the passions of the lower order of politicians, which constitutes the elective strength not only of Legislative bodies, but of the whole nation.

"Would to God!" said the General, 'it were otherwise. He whose breast glows with a pure amor patriæ, and in all his political relations acts accordingly, will seldom be exalted by his fellow citizens. In the first place, it requires no small share of address and perseverance to make one's self a prominent object in the public eye. This once effected, he may ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm.' But unobtrusive merit is always too meritorious to be sought by the vulgar, or to go, itself, begging for public honours. Whilst this state of things exists, you may be assured that the space between Order and Anarchy in this Republic, is not so great as may generally be imagined.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.'

The emphasis with which the General pronounced this Shakespearian quotation, and that peculiar flash of his eye, so usual with him when excited, convinced me that he had no very remote reference to his own prospects. He asked me if I did not believe that a majority of the citizens of the United States were at all times ripe for revolution! And on my answering in the negative, he rose on his feet and gesticulated with great earnestness—"The mass of the people, said he, are ripe, always ripe, for novelty and innovation—but they do not know it. They may have pure hearts, and real patriotism. But a mere name—a Hero, can 'wind himself among the multitude,' captivate the imagination, and lay the judgment asleep. A popular hobby will carry him to the highest destiny known to the Constitution, and as much higher as his ambition may prompt him to go.—I have little faith (continued he) in the stability of Republics. They fall an easy prey to the passions of ambitious rivals for power. I was once tempted, by the insolence of Governor Rabun of Georgia, to march a hostile army into that state. Had I done so, it would have been in pursuit of personal revenge; I should have had no other motive. But if the work of revenge had been begun, other enemies and other motives would have arisen out of the contest. Heaven! only could predict the catastrophe.'

From the Morning Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, March 12th, 1825.

MR. FRANCIS JOHNSTON.—Sir: I have just read your letter to the public, published in the National Journal of the 10th.—It is not my intention at this time to analyze your long epistle; but briefly to state a few observations, it naturally suggested to my mind—first, as to the time of its appearance; ten days after my letter was published, and seven days after the adjournment of Congress—and after the members had nearly all left Washington as well myself. This circumstance recalls to my mind, the old adage of the mountain being in labor, and at length, bringing forth a mouse! For truly, your letter reminds me of a place on the Delaware, called 'Point no point,' which, at a distance, has all the appearance of a point, but when you approach there is no point at all. It also appears clear, that it is your intention to direct the public attention, from your favorite, H. Clay, and myself, by engaging me in a controversy before the public, with yourself. This I shall decline; not from any personal considerations, but from a sense of public duty. My contest is with H. Clay—Why does he not come forth and defend himself? He knows he cannot; and, therefore, prefers transferring the contest to you his humble instrument.

I again repeat, that whatever I have said, either as regards yourself or H. Clay; it is in my power to prove, by certificates of the most respectable members of Congress; whereas, your letter rests on statements of your own uncorroborated by any individual—that's enough for me.

You say, I did not write my letter; now sir, pray what has that to do with the main question? Is it of any importance who wrote it? the public are only interested in knowing that the charges therein contained, are true.

The ingenuity of man, has not yet been able to invent any light which conveys all the property of day-light; nor has the art of man, yet been able to make falsehood appear like truth. My letter carries with it, like a mathematical demonstration, all the marks of truth; and, I believe, without any additional evidence, will stand the test of time, scrutiny and talent. In your communication, there is scarcely any thing, that I am willing to admit as true.

One thing at parting—let me assure you, that I can prove by more than twenty, your avowed preference for Jackson—Clay being out of view. GEO. KREMER.

THE EMBASSY TO LONDON.

From the New York Statesman. As much interest has been felt by the public, on the subject of the offer made by the President of the United States, to Mr. Clinton, of the station of Minister to the Court of St. James, and as erroneous motives may have been imputed to the latter in declining the honor conferred upon him, we have solicited and obtained a copy of Mr. Clinton's letter for publication, that the citizens of New York might understand the views and intentions, by which their Chief Magistrate has been actuated. We will only add, that his answer will serve to exalt him still higher in the respect, esteem, and affection of the people of this state, whose interests and feelings has been preferred to the dignity of a foreign embassy, and to the honors voluntarily tendered him by the government of his country:

(COPY.) Albany 25th Feb. 1825.

Sir: I feel most sensibly the honor conferred on me by your communication of the 18th instant; and I receive this expression of your good opinion with a correspondent spirit: But having recently accepted from the people of this state the highest office in their power, I cannot consistently with my sense of duty, retire from it, until I have had an ample opportunity of evincing my gratitude and my devotion to their interests.

I assure you Sir, that it will afford me the highest gratification, in my present situation, to aid you in your patriotic efforts, and to witness the auspicious influence of your administration on the best interests of our country.

I have the honor to be, With perfect respect, Your most obdt serv't, DE WITT CLINTON. The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Washington.

The following general order of Commodore RODGERS, will, we have no doubt, have a salutary effect. Our Navy has suffered much, and lost some of its brightest ornaments, and the country has been deprived of some of the best and bravest men in the service, by a practice that may, without loss of honour, be entirely dispensed with. If our officers fall in battle, they fall in defence of their country; and while we mourn their loss, we tell of their deeds of valour, and speak proudly of their honorable death. But how is it when they fall, not in the defence of their country—nor by the hands of an enemy, but in a contest where an American arm is raised to shed American blood—where two who have together braved the battle and the tempest—and who have, side by side, and under the same flag, sustained each other in the hour of danger—when these meet, and one falls by the hands of the other, what are our feelings then? [National Journal.

GENERAL ORDERS.

United States Ship NORTH CAROLINA, off Cape Henry, 12th January, 1825. Sir: The dissensions and bickerings which have unfortunately existed in the Navy, and particularly among the junior officers, for several years past, originating, as it is supposed, in the predominance of habits which have insidiously crept into the service, by the most improper and unjustifiable relaxation of discipline, seem at length to require particular notice.

The prevalence and frequency of fighting and quarrelling among some of the younger officers, and the detestable practice by them and others of fighting duels, defaming each other, and assuming to themselves the right of making the conduct of their equals and superiors topics of conversation and indecorous animadversions, at tavern tables, in stage coaches, steam boats, and other public places, have been carried to such an extent for some time past, as to require a resort to measures the best calculated to produce immediate reform, and to save the character of the service, as well as their own, from impending ruin and disgrace.

I have, in consequence, to require of all officers who are now, or shall hereafter be, placed under my command, to respect and obey themselves, and to use the utmost vigilance and attention in enforcing in others, their subordinates, due respect and obedience to the laws and regulations made and provided for the government and conduct of all officers and others belonging to the Navy of the United States. As I am determined from this date not to permit the slightest violation of such laws and regulations, with which I may become acquainted to pass unnoticed.

Should disputes unfortunately happen between the officers of this or any other ship of the squadron which I have been appointed to command, they are not on any account to assume to themselves the right of settling such disputes, in any other manner, than by an appeal to the captain of the ship to which they belong, or to myself, if necessary. And I would have it further to be understood, that for a violation of this order, by any officer, I shall not fail to put the laws in force against him to their utmost extent.

JOHN RODGERS, Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the Mediterranean, and Commanding Officer of the U. S. Navy. CHAS. W. MORGAN, Esq. Capt. of the U. S. Ship North-Carolina.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW,

passed at the last session of Congress, empowers Printers to send printed or written notes of their accounts to Subscribers, stating the amount due on their subscription, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted—this is as it should be—and we shall embrace the opportunity of forwarding the accounts of our distant subscribers in the manner specified.—It further provides that every postmaster shall keep one or more persons in his office to attend on every day, on which a mail shall arrive by land or water, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof—and that it shall be the duty of the Post-Master, at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week (Sundays not excepted) to deliver on demand, any letters, papers, or packages, to the persons entitled to, or authorized to receive them, and that a fine of fifty dollars will be imposed on the Post Master detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep, as the National Intelligencer expresses it, into any package not intended for his office.

The following are the rates of Postage to be charged upon all letters and packages, excepting such as are excepted by law, conveyed in the mail of the U. States, viz:

For every letter composed of a single sheet of paper, conveyed not exceeding thirty miles, six cents. Over thirty and not exceeding eighty, ten cents. Over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty, twelve and a half cents. Over one hundred and fifty, and not exceeding four hundred, eighteen and three quarters of a cent. Over four hundred, twenty five cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates; and in that proportion for all greater weights: Provided, That no packet of letters, conveyed by the water-mails, shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall contain more than four distinct letters. No postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds; and the postage marked on any letter or packet, and charged in the post bill which may accompany the same, shall be conclusive evidence in favor of the postmaster who delivers the same, of the lawful postage thereon; unless such letter or packet shall be opened in the presence of the postmaster or his clerk. Every four folio pages, or eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo, or twentyfour duodecimo pages or pages less than that of a pamphlet size, or magazine, whatever the size of the paper of which it is formed, shall be considered a sheet, and the surplus pages of any pamphlet or magazine, shall also be considered a sheet; and the journals of the legislatures of the several states, not being bound, shall be liable to the same postage as pamphlets.

FRUIT TREES.

We particularly call the attention of our readers, Agricultural and Horticultural to Mr. Prince's exhibition of Fruit Trees, published in our paper of to-day, where every variety of taste may be suited by applying to Mr. P. or Mr. William Miles, Baltimore.

By an arrival from Alvarado, the editors of the N. Y. Gazette, are informed that the British ship Lion, arrived on the 11th of February at Vera Cruz, with one million of dollars, from Messrs. B. A. Goldsmith & Co. of London, for the Mexican Government; also, the November packet, with 50,000 dollars specie for the Mining Companies. Exchange 51.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the same Court of Inquiry, which is to be instituted at the request of com. PORTER, to inquire into the conduct of that officer, in regard to the transportation of specie, &c. will also be instructed to inquire into his conduct in the affair at Fazienda. We have not yet heard who are to compose the Court, or when it is to convene.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR, You have, I presume, heard the rumour which has been in circulation these two or three months past, relative to a "sociable party," which was to have been given by a number of gentlemen of Talbot, and to be designated by the fashionable appellation of "Bachelors Ball."

When I first heard this rumour, I observed it would appear a little odd to me if it should ever be put into execution; and why our "liberal hearted crew" ever made such a proposition appeared to me rather strange—perhaps they took the thought from newspapers.—First, I supposed Bachelors were so very particular they would never acquiesce in their opinions concerning the arrangements of small matters which are very essential previous to such an entertainment; then I inferred from their great disposition to be whimsical, they would give it up before it was half finished.

With such conclusions as these, I was somewhat disposed not to place too much confidence in this talked of party: never-

theless I was willing to give it a fair trial, and observed that it could be gathered must confess I paid this subject until convenient to elude common theme of other subject appeared—visited several the first question you not going to Doubtless, Mr. I aware of the manner were making for company.—Let me how the room was related to me by managers. 'Gar beautifully interior were to be dispersed the room, and with ivy and my festoons of the aided by a few ch will conceive the and exquisitely b also see studied familiar manners of strictive rules of you will there dis Such a pleasing d panied by a thou enchanting had, I ing effect towards opinion (as my had formed of our soon became elat an entertainment doubt, merely fo the reality of so 'Why,' replied question, for I h principal manager at Mr. ***'; and ladies of this & over, they made be printed by, the succeeding distributed on p With such a naturally conclu more than mer and told my acc me on the list terminated not to purchased my sil and a few other ing; all of whic the greatest ad with all the tast judgment was c add that, after I finished my c eral of my friend whether it was agreed with mo prettiest they N Nothing new my 'ticket,' wh a number of t Every rap at t would bring s day passed aw exceedingly an such an unnee think I should had anticipated this anxious ex was seated at templating the served a pert the street, and residence. H mure, and h was inducted ment. I civil passing the do tive to the fa with consider extremely so be no 'Bach for reason the Now, Mr. Ed about such monstrous? F appointment, felt when int terrible Ball. Here a set—have the highest expe Ladies by all catchers—all til it comes to only went be raise the fu—they are real To speak was most g its nothing t pected from a sir, it vexes that I should for nothing. pick my dress at my folly w not often, fo some one of hearted cre with this wo ter told me any Bachelo I am, M. PEGG March 17 AN A most sh in the coun ago. It apti ous to the c was perpetr overseer had negroes plac the punishm seized the c and gave hi absconded, ning to his w to the slav ing, but afte his gun wil

Unless I was willing to let them make a fair trial, and observe if any real good could be gathered from such a meeting. I must confess I paid very little attention to this subject until it became somewhat inconvenient to elude it—it soon became the common theme of the whole county, and no other subject appeared to be the order of the day—visited several neighbours lately, and the first question after meeting was—“are you not going to the ‘Bachelors’ Ball?” Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you must be well aware of the mighty preparations which were making for this admirably selected company.—Let me give you a description how the room was to have been dressed, as related to me by one of the contemplated managers. ‘Garlands of cedar,’ said he, beautifully intermixed with artificial roses, were to be dispersed most tastefully around the room, and interwoven promiscuously with ivy and myrtle: add to this several festoons of the most superb workmanship aided by a few chaplets of flowers, and you will conceive the room charmingly elegant, and exquisitely beautiful. There you will also see studied civility, easy, affable, and familiar manners, embellished by the instructive rules of experience; and above all, you will there discover a host of bachelors. Such a pleasing description as this, accompanied by a thousand other remarks, no less enchanting had, I assure you, a most charming effect towards dissipating the erroneous opinion (as my friend styled it) which I had formed of our liberal-hearted crew. I soon became elated at the idea of so useful an entertainment, but, still expressed some doubt, merely for the sake of talk, about the reality of so brilliant an assemblage. ‘Why,’ replied Mr. **, ‘its beyond all question, for I heard three or four of the principal managers talk it over last Sunday at Mr. **’s; and they made out a list of the ladies of this & the adjacent counties—moreover, they made a pattern for the tickets to be printed by, which were to be struck off the succeeding week: when they could be distributed on public days.’

With such assertions as these, I very naturally concluded there was something more than mere chat in such a rumour; and told my acquaintances they might put me on the list of contention, as I was determined not to be deficient in dress.—I purchased my silks, spangles, beau-catchers, and a few other articles not worth mentioning; all of which were to be displayed to the greatest advantage, and put together with all the taste that a clear discriminating judgment was capable of.—I need scarcely add that, after a few days of tedious work, I finished my costly dress; and invited several of my friends to view it—I don’t know whether it was flattery or not, but they all agreed with me that it was decidedly the prettiest they had seen.

Nothing now remained but to receive my ‘ticket,’ which I had been expecting for a number of days, but all to no purpose. Every rap at the door I certainly thought would bring some tidings of it—day after day passed away, and no ‘ticket.’ I became exceedingly anxious to know the reason of such an unnecessary delay; and began to think I should not realize all the pleasure I had anticipated. However, I was freed of this anxious expectation yesterday. As I was seated at work, near a window, contemplating the beauty of my dress, I observed a pert little gentleman step across the street, and make his way towards my residence. His looks were somewhat demure, and his countenance undoubtedly was tinged with the marks of disappointment. I civilly accosted him, as he was passing the door, and interrogated him relative to the fate of the Ball. He replied with considerable loquacity that he ‘was extremely sorry to inform me there would be no ‘Bachelors’ Ball,’ and alleged for reason they could not raise the funds.—Now, Mr. Editor, I humbly appeal to you about such conduct—don’t you think it monstrous? Picture to yourself the sad disappointment, grief, and chagrin I must have felt when informed of the result of this terrible Ball.

Here a set of Bachelors go and report currently, they are to give a brilliant ball—have the citizens of the county in the highest expectation of something grand—Ladies buy their silks, spangles and beau-catchers—all go on by systematic rules until it comes to the push, when they aver, ‘it only went back because they could not raise the f-u-n-d-s’—well may one observe ‘they are really a poor set of beings!’

To speak for myself, I can truly say I was most grievously disappointed—but its nothing more than I could have expected from a parcel of Bachelors.—But, sir, it vexes me most intolerably, to think, that I should buy so much finery, and all for nothing. I have enough to do now to pick my dress to pieces, and weep a little at my folly when I have time, but this is not often, for when I’m disposed so to do, some one of the servants of our liberal-hearted crew, pops his head in at the door, with this woful ditty; ‘Miss Peggy? Master told me to tell you, there would not be any Bachelors B-a-l-l!’

I am, Mr. Editor, your’s &c.
PEGGY DISAPPOINTMENT.
March 17th, 1825.

ANOTHER MURDER.
A most shocking murder was committed in the county of Amelia, Va. a few days ago. It appears, that on the Friday previous to the commission of the deed, (which was perpetrated on Tuesday fortnight) the overseer had occasion to correct one of the negroes placed under his care—that while the punishment was inflicting, the negro seized the cane from the overseer’s hand, and gave him a few blows. The negro then absconded, but returned on Tuesday morning to his work. The overseer said nothing to the slave when he saw him in the morning, but afterwards went to the field, taking his gun with him. He then directed the

negro to be tied, but some reluctance being manifested, he ordered the other negroes to stand aside, and deliberately shot him. The negro languished a few hours, and then expired. Shortly after this sad catastrophe, a gentleman residing on or near the premises, and as he approached, the overseer ordered him to halt, or he would shoot him. The gentleman upon this threat, directed one of the negroes to go for his gun, who, while in the act of obeying the order, was also shot by the overseer, but not dangerously. The unfortunate man who perpetrated this double deed, is named Moore, and is in the power of the civil authority, where respect for the laws of our country induces us to leave him, without going further into this melancholy occurrence.

Petersburg Repub.

THE PIRATES who have been confined in Chatham county, Geo. jail since the summer of 1821, viz: Pierre Moraux, Thomas Halson, John Lloyd, Robert Vassels, John White, Solomon Ludowick, and George Tucker, have received a pardon from the President of the United States, which arrived on Tuesday evening. There were originally eight of these men, on board the smack Hiram, which put into Savannah in 1821, under the character of a wrecker; but on board of which were found sundry articles, which led to their arrest and subsequent conviction. They were sentenced to be hung in April 1822, but were respited during the pleasure of the President. One of them John Martin, since died in prison. Some of them we understand, at the time of their trial, were men of family. They are to leave the United States for life.

Georgian.
PROFESSIONS.—It was remarked that less Attorneys & Counsellors were admitted at the present sitting of the Supreme Court than at any former period. This is a peaceable prospect. Fathers are beginning to make their sons work, and the result will be most auspicious: Business is dull with the Clergy, if we are to judge from the following:

Rev. E. Wallace, advertises in the *Canandaigua, N. York paper*, for business, he represents himself as a sound and orthodox Minister of the Gospel, and that his case may not be overlooked, he publishes sundry certificates of his excellence as a preacher. ‘Any calls,’ says the Rev. advertiser, ‘in my line, will be thankfully received.’

Lately a congregation at the south, liberally advertised for a minister of any denomination. I had a notion of sending them a Rabbi.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 18.
Red Wheat, 90 to 95 cents—white, 95 to 105—Corn, yellow and white, 35 to 36—Flaxseed, 80—Wheat Flour, \$4 62½—Bacon and Hams, 7 to 11 cents.
Maryland Tobacco.—The old crop has been nearly all sold. Of the new, but a small quantity has yet been brought to market; and it is difficult to pen the prices at which it is likely to open.—Such as has been sold, has gone off at prices that would have been considered good at any time within the last year.—*Amer. Farmer.*

WILMINGTON, March 22.
Corn Meal per hhd. \$10 00 a 10 25
do. do. per bbl. 2 20 a 2 25
Superfine Flour per bbl. 5 00
Middlings per do. 2 50 a 2 75
Wheat, white per 60lbs. 1 03
do. red do. 1 00
Corn old 37½
do. new 35

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.
Flour—superfine per bbl. \$5 12½ dull; Rye 2 50 do.; Corn meal 2 25.
Grain—Corn, up country, 40 a 43 cts.; do. lower do. 33 a 36; Wheat \$1 00 a 1 02; Rye 42 a 46 cts.; Oats 20 a 22.
Tobacco—first quality Va. per cwt. \$10; 2d do 7 50; 3d do (scarce) 4; Kentucky first quality 6 50; second do 4 50; 3d do 3 50.
Spirits—Brandy, Bordeaux per gall. \$1 04 a 1 08; Rochelle 1 10 a 1 15; Peach 60 cents; Rum, Jamaica 80; W. India 60 a 70; N. England 34; Whiskey, rye 22 a 23; Apple 30.
Leather—Spanish sole per lb. 23 a 27 cents; Slaughter 22 a 25; Upper dressed (side) \$2 50 a 2 75.
Salt—Turk’s Island per bushel 45 a 50 cents; St. Ubes and Lisbon 50; Liverpool, ground 50; do fine 42 a 45.

NEW YORK, March 19.
Flour.—This article continues to be in a very inactive state, and prices have declined.
N. York super. \$5 12 a 5 25; Richmond city 5 37 a 5 50; Balt. Howard st. 5 37 a 5 50; Philad. 5 37 a 5 50; Petersburg 5 12 a 5 25; Fredericksburg, Alexandria and Richmond canal 5 12 a 5 25; rye flour 2 50 a 2 62; indian meal, in hhd. 12 25 a 12 50; do in bbl. 2 75 a 2 87.
Grain.—Several considerable parcels of Northern Wheat have arrived, but the millers are holding off for a reduction. A cargo of good Virginia has sold at 103 to 105 cts.
Northern wheat (bushel) \$1 a 1 3; Virginia good, 1 a 1 3, N. Carolina do uncertain; rye 53 cts.; northern corn, yel. old 48 a 50; do white new 48 a 50; southern do 39 a 42; oats 2 a 28.
Tobacco.—The Tobacco market has been active the past week—about 800 hhd. of different descriptions have been sold, and towards the close of the week an improvement. We quote,
Richmond 4 a 7 cts. Petersburg 4 a 6½ a 7; Kentucky 4 a 5 1/2 a 7; North Carolina 3 1/2 a 4; Cuba, 13 a 19; St. Domingo, 12 a 20.
Spirits.—Since our last report the business doing in Brandy has been large, although the sales have not been in large lots. Several hundred pipes have run off in lots of from 5 to 10 pipes. Bordeaux has sold freely at 107 a 109 cents, and in some few instances at 112. Seignette has commanded 120 and 122 cents. Indeed, the principal holders are putting the article up still higher than sales have been made. We advance our rates. There has also been a good deal doing in Gin, Jamaica rum, and domestic Spirits.
Brandy, Bordeaux, 108 a 112 cts. do Seignette’s 120 a 122; Jamaica rum, 75 a 94; St.

Croix rum, 65 a 68, W. I. Rum, 63 a 70; New Rum, 31 a 33; gin, swan, 90 a 92; Scheidam, 83 a 85; White’s Halls gin 50; country gin, 32 a 38; whiskey 24 a 25; cider brandy, 34 a 36.
Leather.—Sole, oak tanned, 23 a 28 cts. do hemlock do 23 a 24; upper dressed, (side) \$2 50 a 2 75; undressed 2 a 2 37.
Salt.—There is more doing in Salt and at better prices, the supplies are but limited.
Turks Island 50 a 52; St. Ubes 44 a 46; Isle of Mayo 47; Lisbon, 44; Liverpool ground, none; do fine, none; Cadiz, 42 a 44; Marseilles, 45 a 46.

Domestic Goods.—As the season of business approaches there is more doing in the article. Shirts, brown, 3-4 yd. 8 1-2 a 11 cents; do 7-8 11 a 12½; do bleached 11 a 15; Sheetings, brown, 4-4, 12 a 16; do do 5-4, 18 a 21; do bleached, 4-4 14 a 20; do do 5-4, 20 a 25; Waltham cottons, No. 1, brown, 16; 1 bleached 16; 2 brown 18; 2 bleached, 20; 3 brown 28; 3 bleached, 30; 4 do. 22; fine do 27. Cotton Yarn No. 5 a 10, 27 a 28; Blackstone Cottons, 3-4 brown 11½; 7-8 13½; 4-4 15 1-2; 9-8 17 1-2; 5-4 20; plaids 13 a 16; Lippitt, No. 1 12; drabets 14 a 16; denims 14 a 16; millins, 50 a 100; Sattinets 45 a 125; checks, 3-4 12 a 14; do 4-4, 15 a 18; 4-4 fine, 23 a 25; satin warps 40 a 42; Washington Bedtick, 28.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the N.Y. Gazette, dated Lagaira, Feb. 18.—“This market is depressed for every species of American produce, Flour \$10 cash, 11 a 11 1-2 credit. Salted provisions unsaleable—the duty has been taken off of beans, peas and corn, but present prices do not warrant shipments. Cocoa, 24 to 25; Coffee, 9 to 9½; Indigo scarce, 16 reals; hides, none in market. Business, generally speaking, dull.”

Extract from a letter dated Port-au-Prince, February 24, 1825.
“Markets dull: Flour 7 1-2; Rice 4 1-4 to 4 1-2; Lard 14 cts.; Hams 16; Mess Beef \$12; Mess Pork, New York City Inspection 17 1-2; Coffee, on board, \$12 12.”

DIED
On Thursday 17th inst. Mr. Samuel Chaplain, of Queen Ann’s county.
On Sunday 20th inst. Mr. Elijah Satterfield, of Caroline county.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Smith, will occupy the Pulpit in the Methodist Church, in Easton, on Sunday next, (to-morrow) at 11 o’clock, A. M.

The **COTILION PARTY** intended for Thursday evening next the 31st inst. is postponed in consequence of the respect paid by all Churches to the solemn period of Passion-week. It will be held at the place and hour appointed in the tickets, on Thursday evening the 7th April.

THE MANAGERS.
Easton, March 26

Notice
Is hereby given, that an annual meeting of the members of the Colonization Society of Talbot county, will be held at the Court House, on the first Tuesday, (the 5th day) of April next, at 11 o’clock, A. M.
By order of the President,
JAMES PARROTT, Sec’y.
March 26 2w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the **MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next Meeting at *Locust Grove*, the seat of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on **THURSDAY** the 31st instant, at 10 o’clock, A. M.
By order,
SAML. T. KENNARD, Sec’y.
March 23 1w

Notice.
The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet at Easton on the 11th day of April for the purpose of granting licenses to candidates to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Maryland.
March 22 3w

FARMERS’ BANK OF MARYLAND,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
March 26, 1825.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.
By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
March 26

C. HAYDEN—Dentist,
Is at the Easton Hotel, where he will remain twelve or fifteen days, and will be happy to render any assistance that may be required of him in the line of his profession.
March 19

A CARD.
Mr. GENERES, of Baltimore, will open a Dancing School in this Town if he receives sufficient encouragement; a subscription paper is left at Mr. Wm. H. Groome’s Store, and at the office of the Easton Gazette, where Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to have children taught the polite art of dancing will please to subscribe their names.—The School will be opened in the beginning of May next.
March 19 3w
Mr. DUNCAN respectfully informs the public, that he will open a Dancing School on Friday the 18th inst.
March 17—(19)

Attention!
The “*Easton Sharp-Shooters*” will meet at their usual place of parade, on Saturday second of April—It is ordered that each member appear in full uniform, and with his arms and accoutrements in complete order. The Roll will be called precisely at half past three o’clock, P. M. and all absentees will be noted, as this will be the first meeting this Spring under the Bye-Laws; a punctual attendance is expected—Business of importance to the company, will be submitted to their consideration.
By order,
T. P. APPLGARTH, O. S.
March 26

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON BRASO-
BLE TERMS.

New Spring Goods.
Martin & Hayward
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN’S WARE.
All of which have been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
March 26

TAILORING.
John T. Goldsmith
Takes the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop in Court street, formerly occupied by Thomas Atkinson, and next door to James C. Parrott’s Hatter shop, near the Market House, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches—he flatters himself from his experience in business, to merit a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who may favour him with their custom, that their work will be executed in the most fashionable style, on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
Easton, March 26.

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscribers having purchased the patent right for vending the above ploughs for the whole Eastern Shore of Maryland (except Cecil county) have just received from Philadelphia, complete sets of castings, for 100 ploughs on the self sharpening principle and are now stocking them at their Plough Manufactory in Easton on Dover street adjoining the Black-Smith’s shop of James Meloney—Having made arrangements with Mr. Parks an eminent Founder in Philadelphia for a constant supply of castings, they expect soon to be able to supply all demands for ploughs of various sizes—Their present stock consists of 50 ploughs No. 3, (the size that took the premium at the late Cattle Show at Easton, in November last.) price \$12 and 50 do. No. 2, price \$10, a supply of No. 1, is expected shortly, a few of the above ploughs will be exhibited in Cambridge, Dorchester county, at the ensuing county court.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
JAMES MELOVEY.
March 26

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.
WM. PHINCE, proprietor of the Linnaean Garden near New York offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of **FRUIT TREES**, comprising the choicest products of foreign countries as well as of our own. Among which are about 60,000 Apples, Peaches, &c. of suitable size for immediate transplanting all of which are in the most healthy state. From the long continuance of the establishment the proprietor has the advantage of possessing fruit bearing trees of nearly all the different kinds from which those offered for sale are grafted, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their genuine character. The collections of ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, including 300 kinds of Roses. Also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, and other Green House Plants are so well known to be very extensive, that any remarks are deemed unnecessary further than referring to the catalogues which may be obtained gratis, of Mr. WM. MILES, No. 74, Bowly’s wharf, Baltimore, and orders through him or per mail will meet prompt attention.
Baltimore, March 15 (26) 8w

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE MILITIA OF MARYLAND.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The Adjutant General of the Militia of Maryland will direct the Colonels of regiments, and Majors of extra battalions, to cause the Captains or commanding officers of companies under their respective commands; immediately to enroll all persons subject to militia duty within the bounds of their districts, and all such as may arrive at the age of eighteen, and cause the same to be done annually.
They will also report to the Adjutant General without delay, all vacancies which have happened in their respective regiments or extra battalions.
All communications, upon the subject of the Militia will be made to the Adjutant General.
In order that there may be a uniformity in the returns, the Brigadier Generals commanding brigades in the city of Baltimore, will make return of their brigades to the Adjutant General, as the other Brigadier Generals are directed by the supplement to the Militia law passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty three.
The Colonels also, of regiments in the city of Baltimore, will make return of their respective regiments to the Adjutant General, as also the Colonels of the other regiments and extra battalions that the number of companies attached to each may be ascertained.
SAMUEL STEVENS.
March 16th, 1825.
The blanks necessary to enable the officers to make the returns required of them, will be provided as early as practicable.
RICHARD HARWOOD of Thos. Adj. Gen. M. M.
The Maryland Republican Annapolis, Easton Gazette, Federal Gazette, and American, Baltimore, Frederick Town Herald, and Torch Light, Hagers Town, are requested to give the above three insertions, and forward their accounts to the Adjutant General.
March 26

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 20th of February last, a negro man who calls himself **THOMAS ANDERSON**, is five feet two inches high; he had on when committed a linen doublet, twilled linsey pantaloons—says he belongs to the willsey Anderson, near Marlborough, Prince Georges county, and was hired to Mr. Richard Trundle, living in Nanjemoy, at a place called Hobb’s Hole, in Charles county. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
March 26 8w

Young Tom,
A Chestnut sorrel handsomely marked with white—Nine years old this spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring’s chance; two dollars the single leap and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case.—The season to commence the 29th of March and end the 21st of June, money payable the first of September.

YOUNG TOM
Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 29th March, where he will attend every Tuesday during the season. Every Monday he will be in Ferry and Deep Necks and the remainder of his time he will be at the subscriber’s stable.—TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.
WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot county, near St. Michaels, 3
March 26 4w

A Jack
Will stand at the stable of the Subscriber the ensuing season at the moderate price of 4 dollars the spring’s chance and 6 dollars to ensure a foal—season to commence on the first day of April and end the last of June.
JAMES DENNY.
Talbot county, March 26

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o’clock, from the lower end of Buchanan’s wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M’Kim’s steam mill on Smith’s wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o’clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan’s wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o’clock during the season.
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o’clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan’s wharf at 9 o’clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away. Captain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.
Passengers between Cambridge and Castle Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.
From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore. - - - - - 50
Dinner on board, - - - - - 50
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 5

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans’ Court.
February Term, A. D. 1825.
On application of John Newnam Administrator of James Newnam, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased’s estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans’ Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1825.
JAS. PRICE, Reg’r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans’ Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of James Newnam, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased’s estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of March 1825.
JOHN NEWNAM, Adm’r.
of James Newnam, dec’d.
March 26 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE
That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans’ Court of Worcester county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Booz Walston, late of Worcester county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of March 1825.
LEVIN HAYMAN, Adm’r.
of Booz Walston, dec’d.
March 19 3w

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

A New Song to an Old Tune.

Midst flow'ry meads and pearly streams,
While youth and beauty shine,
We gently glide, like fairy dreams;
Ne'er think of Auld Lang Syne.

When days and months and years roll on,
And morning stars decline,
'Tis then we sigh and mourn,
For Auld Lang Syne.

Faint Hope!—thy siren songs are o'er,
Which late we held divine,
Thy flight we keenly now deplore,
And Auld Lang Syne.

Farewell my friends, our days are few,
All nature must resign,
We soon shall bid a last adieu,
To Auld Lang Syne.

HENRY.

From the Georgetown Metropolitan.

THE MIRACLE.

We present for the sake of our readers at a distance a statement extracted from a pamphlet, relating to the very sudden and wonderful cure of Sister Beatrix of the Visitation in this town. This is the second very strange and almost miraculous cure that has taken place in this district, enough almost to stagger credulity itself; yet there are hundreds of our citizens who can bear witness to the facts related. The pamphlet in question, contains a very modest statement of particulars as well authenticated as human testimony can be. No doubt many of our catholic friends will attribute the cure to the immediate intercession of Hohenloe's prayers; but on that subject they will pardon us if we are a little sceptical, not believing in any supernatural agency in the health of individuals, but rather attributing the affair to some sudden impulse of the mind, or enthusiastic confidence in the power of Hohenloe. With our opinions however on the subject the public have nothing to do—here a e the naked facts let people judge of them as sound sense and discretion may dictate.

The sisters of the visitation in Georgetown D. C. to their Religious Friends.

We have received so great a favour from God in the manner that he has effected the cure of our sister Elizabeth Beatrix Myers, that we alone could not return him sufficient thanks, and must impart to our friends, and the friends of religion, the cause of our happiness, that many feeling with us, and sharing in our gratitude to the author of all good, he may be more glorified by our joint efforts in praising and giving all thanks to him.

We had four sisters sick, for whom the art of physicians gave us no hopes of effectual relief; therefore, we resolved to apply for their cure to the great Physician of Heaven, and according to former indications of Prince Hohenloe, we began a novena of prayers for them on the first of this month. Thursday, the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock in the morning, corresponding to the time at which the Prince must have said mass in Germany, our spiritual father carried the blessed sacrament to these four sick sisters in the infirmary, and after having given them the holy communion and made a short prayer, he retired. Our mother and five sisters were kneeling in the room, joining in prayer with the four who had received. Just as they thought of withdrawing to rest, leaving the success to God, sister Beatrix called "mother,"—mother immediately went to her, and our sister, clasping her by the hand said: "mother, I think I am cured—Lord Jesus, may thy name be glorified forever!"—and made several moving aspirations, inviting others to help her to thank God. She then asked for something to moisten her lips, and said she would like to get up, which she did—and immediately knelt down to thank God. Soon after, she begged leave to go into the gallery, adjoining the infirmary which communicates with the chapel, where falling on her knees, she remained some moments in prayer, whilst our mother and sisters who had followed her, prostrated in thanksgiving and praise.

Previous to rising from bed, two sisters, animated with joy, went in great haste to announce to the father her cure, urging him to come back and see her—to which he replied, "well, let us prostrate and thank God; go, enjoy it in peace, and be quiet; it is night time; make no noise about it." He then withdrew to rest, and waited until seven o'clock, a moment before his mass, to visit her, whom he found standing in the infirmary; she fell on her knees on seeing him, to beg his blessing, which, as a Priest, he says he gave her; but thought he ought rather to fall on his knees himself, to thank God with her, for the blessing she had procured us. The infirmary from prudence wished her to hear mass in the gallery, but the father told her to go down to the choir and hear it with the community, which she did—walking without the least assistance down the various stairs and winding passages, and would have knelt during the whole time of mass and general communion, had she not been told to sit sometimes.

She had left herself cured at the moment she received the holy communion, although an instant before, at the approach of the blessed sacrament and hearing the little bell which announced it, she felt an extraordinary revolution within herself, such as she had never experienced before, but which rather frightened her, thinking she was dying; this however soon subsided, and was succeeded by a calm during the preparatory prayers, and on receiving, she felt conscious that she was cured, but would not then move, through respect, and thinking that the other

*This sister is 29 years of age, was born near Conewago, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and has been four years in this house.

three were also cured, and that they being of the black veil, and she of the white, she ought not to speak before them; however, six or seven minutes after, seeing our mother make a motion to retire, she thought it was time to speak, and called "mother," as we have said. After she returned from the gallery she sat with our sisters at the fire, conversing with a holy joy for about half an hour; she then asked leave to go to the beds of her three sick companions, to which she rather flew than walked.

We will leave the doctors to explain if they please, the nature, curability, and accidental possibilities of her disease; but we were judges of the effects, like them, and can probably judge better than they of the means and perfection of her cure.

She was taken about two years ago with violent head aches attended with a debility which continued to grow worse, and afterwards her disease assumed so many different appearances, as to occasion the physicians to say at times that they knew not what to think of it. Last September she seemed ready to expire—the holy Viaticum was accordingly given to her on the fourteenth of that month, and since that time she had remained confined to her bed, which she did not quit until the morning of her cure, having but a few times been able to sit for the length of an hour and seldom more than twenty minutes in a day; nay, often unable to rise to have her bed made. This winter her pains increased to such a degree that we apprehended the worst—the blood rising to her head and producing alarming effects; she had to be bled and blistered frequently, which, however, afforded her but a temporary relief. She had continual pains in her breast and head, and the Sunday before her cure, the doctor, visiting her, found her extremely ill.

From the commencement of the novena, her illness increased to such a degree, that she thought she could not recover and was perfectly resigned to die. She had, however, some transient thoughts that she might be cured, but felt nearly a fear of it, on a count of her desire of going to heaven, and said she was afraid she should not see our blessed Lady as soon as she had expected.

When she found herself cured and wished to rise, she feared that her legs could not support her, but thought within herself, as she afterwards said, that he who had cured her body could also strengthen her legs.

Our physician, Doct. Bohrer, who was most attentive to her, came the second day after her cure, (the 11th inst.) to visit his sick, knowing nothing of what had happened—and who does he meet in the parlour but sister Beatrix! (The father had sent her there to content the pious curiosity of two devout ladies.) After having looked at her a considerable time with marks of the greatest surprise, the doctor exclaimed, "ah, Beatrix! prince Hohenloe must have been here at work!" He put many questions to her, physical and metaphysical, all which she answered with her usual simplicity, and to his entire satisfaction. He felt her pulse, looked at her tongue, and made her draw a long breath, to prove that she found no difficulty in her respiration: he questioned her concerning her local pains and found that all had left her. Her disease, he says, had latterly assumed the character of hectic fever, and no marks remain of it nor of any disorder, unless some quickness in her pulse be considered so, as he observed; but we think this natural to her, or that her strength is not yet entirely restored; for the countenance of this dear sister, her eyes, voice, skin, and appetite, all bespeak the return of health. During her sickness she had an intolerable breath, but on the morning of her cure it became quite sweet and continues so.

Our three uncured sisters feel as glad and thankful for the cure of their companion, as if themselves had experienced it, nay, they rejoice more, as their cure would not have appeared so miraculous as hers. They rejoice, and all the lovers of religion will rejoice with us and with our sister Beatrix; (truly Beatrix, i. e. happy, and giving happiness to others) in seeing Jesus glorified, his real presence and action manifested in his adorable sacrament in so beneficial a manner, and our faith, hope, and love so well confirmed. May his holy name be forever praised and blessed.

The sisters of the Visitation of B. V. Mary, Georgetown, D. C. February 13th, 1825.

*To state exactly this interview which in itself is equal to any acknowledgments of the miracle we could adduce, (Dr. B. not being a Catholic, though a most liberal man) he was told by the portress when she opened the door to let him in, that sister Beatrix was cured; but having no idea of such a cure, and thinking that perhaps he would find her may be better or worse, he was extremely struck at her immediate appearance before him in that uncomfortable parlour, a great distance from the room in which he expected to see her, and instantly drawing back, very naturally exclaimed, "ah Beatrix!" "It is that you?" "Yes, doctor" answered she, (looking pleasantly at him, which showed her bright eyes and a fine row of teeth, marks of return of health.) "yes, it is me." He then looked steadily at her for more than a minute, and added, "prince Hohenloe must have been here at work!" Not a thousand attestations, opinions or interior convictions, could prove so much as this—for Dr. B. is an eminent physician.

As much of the above as came under my observation is correct; and I discover, now, no marks of disease whatever, unless a pulse more frequent than should occur in health may be considered so.

(Signed) BENJ. S. BOHRER, M. D.

Feb. 14th, 1825.

Tan Bark Wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase this Spring 150 cords Tan Bark, for which a liberal price will be given.—He also wants TWO LADS from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business.

LAMBERT REARDON.

March 12

New Spring Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his old stand, opposite the Bank, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS of various descriptions,
GROCERIES of different kinds,
HARD-WARE & CUTLERY, with a general assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE—which he will sell at the very lowest prices for Cash.
Easton, March 19th, 1825. 4w

New Shoe Store.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening in the corner room, lately occupied by Mr. James M. Lambdin, and opposite the store of Mr. William H. Groome,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:
Ladies black Morocco, of various qualities,
Ladies black & colored Valencia and Prunelle,
Ladies black, white and colored Silk,
Ladies Seal, Calfskin and Cordovan,
Misses Kid and Calfskin,
Children's black and colored Morocco,
Children's Seal and Calfskin.

Also,
Men's and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Pumps, &c. &c.
The public are respectfully solicited to give him a portion of their custom, as he intends keeping a constant supply of the above articles, and to sell them at the lowest rates possible for cash only. WILLIAM NEWMAN.
Easton, 19th March 1825. 4w

Garden Seeds,

Just received from D. & C. Landreth, Philadelphia, and R. Sinclair, Baltimore.

FOR SALE BY

William W. Moore.

Early dwarf prolific Peas,
Early frame do
Large dwarf Marrow-fat do
Grand Imperial do
Sugar do
Early bunch Beans,
Early Valentine do
Red French do
Carolina or Sewee do
Lima do
Early York Cabbage,
Early Salisbury do
Green Savoy do
Yellow do
Early Battersea do
Early Cauliflower do
Late do
Sugar Loaf do
Large Drum-head do
Flat Dutch do
Red Pickling do
White Broccoli,
Purple do
New Cape do
Green curled do
Early short-top scarlet Radish
Salmop do
White Turnip do
Long scarlet do
Easton, 3 mo: 8th, 1825.—(March 12.)

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms. The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25
N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. S. L.

James (Highman) Commission to divide the and Elizabeth great estate of Robert Dukes, his wife. deceased.
Commission & returned filed May term, 1822. Ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary, by the second day of November term, 1823.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.
The Court being satisfied that Thomas Dukes, the eldest son of Robert Dukes, deceased, entitled to elect to take the estate in the above commission mentioned at the valuation of the commission, is absent from Worcester county; it is thereupon ordered by the court that notice of the return and confirmation of the said commission be given to the said Thomas Dukes, by a copy of this order being inserted in a newspaper printed at Easton for four weeks successively before the second Monday in May, 1825, warning the said Thomas Dukes to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said second Monday, and make his election to take the estate aforesaid, at the valuation aforesaid.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

True copy,
Test,
March 19 4w
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail, as a runaway, on the 6th inst. a negro man named Luke Lloyd, six feet high, upwards of 50 years of age; had on when committed a drab colored frock coat & pantaloons, an old fur hat, coarse shoes, and says he belongs to Philip Littig of Market street, Baltimore. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward without delay, and prove his property, otherwise he will be released from confinement as the act of assembly of this state directs.
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Feb. 19.—(March 5 Sw)

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Constables; and on Tuesday the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of appointing Overseers of the Public Roads.
By order,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 26

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER,
Will leave Easton Point, on Wednesday the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season. The Edward Lloyd is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. The subscriber hopes that his long experience in the business, and his unremitting attention will ensure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence, with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, at his office, at Easton Point, and Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, at Easton, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
Feb. 12
EDWARD AULD.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE Packet.

THE SCHOONER MARIA.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he has purchased the schooner MARIA, and intends running her as a regular Packet, from Easton Point, Talbot county, once a week, to Baltimore, commencing on Saturday the 19th inst. leaving Baltimore every Tuesday, and Easton Point every Saturday morning at 12 o'clock.—The above vessel is now in complete order for the reception of grain or freight of any kind—she will also carry passengers to or from Baltimore.

From the subscriber's knowledge of the Mercantile business, having been engaged in it for many years in Easton—and his acquaintance with the quality and price of almost every article that may be ordered for this market, he flatters himself that the public will find it to their advantage to favour him with a share of their patronage, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.—The Schooner will be commended by his brother, Henry Tomlinson, who is well acquainted with the business and orders left with him or at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, in Easton, in the absence of the subscriber, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN TOMLINSON.

Feb 19

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS Making.



THE SUBSCRIBER

informs his friends and the public, from whom he has received the most flattering encouragement, that he has taken that well known stand, at the foot of WASHINGTON STREET, heretofore conducted under the firm of Camper & Thompson, and intends continuing the above business in all its various branches—where his friends and customers will have their orders executed in the best manner and on accommodating terms, and where the most diligence and attention shall not be wanting to give general satisfaction.—He has on hand a first rate stock of materials, prime seasoned timor, and the best workmen. All new work will be warranted for twelve months, and repairs done in a neat and durable manner. Gentlemen wishing to deal in his line will please to give him a call, hear his prices, view his stock and judge for themselves.

JOHN CAMPER
Easton, Jan 8, 1825. 4f

COACH AND HARNESS Making

The Subscriber has the pleasure to return his sincere thanks to his late customers and friends of this and the adjacent counties, for the very liberal encouragement he has received on his part during his co-partnership with Mr. John Camper, and now has the pleasure to inform them he has commenced business for himself, at the old stand at the head of Washington-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Parrott, where he has on hand a good stock of first rate materials, to enable him to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has in his employ, experienced workmen, principally from Philadelphia, and he pledges himself to pay strict attention to their commands in every respect; the utmost diligence shall be paid to all orders for Coaches, Carriages, Gigs or Carriages of any description; likewise all who may favour him with repairs may depend on having them done with neatness, durability and despatch and on the most reasonable and accommodating terms. All new work made agreeably to order. Work made or sold by him will be warranted for twelve months; he further solicits a share of public patronage.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.
Easton, Jan. 8, 1825.

Notice.

All those indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given—and those who have claims against said firm, are requested to produce them for settlement to the subscriber who holds the books.
JOHN CAMPER.
March 12

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, at eleven o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the Tax
for Talbot county.
Feb 12

SHIP TIMBER AND GUM SCANTLING.

A few White Oaks and some beautiful Gum Stalks for scantling, may be had by an application at this office.
Jan 22

New Establishment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends & the public generally that he has commenced business at Mr. Thomas Hemsley's farm, near Dr. Harris' Mill, on the mail road from Wye Mill to Queenstown, where he intends to manufacture and keep on hand a constant supply of farming Utensils, such as Caris, Waggon wheels, Wheelbarrows, Ploughs of all description and sizes; the Pennsylvania Bar Shear, Carey, Connecticut, Peacock, Dutch left hand and Hill Side Ploughs—Cultivators of all kinds, the Scarifier, Stubble Rake, &c. all manufactured of the best materials and ten per cent cheaper than they can be purchased at any other Establishment on this shore. From his long experience in the city of Baltimore and the last two years with Wm. Harper & Son, Centreville. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

P. R. HORGAN.
Any orders for this establishment will be thankfully received by Green & Reardon, Easton, and Thomas Kent, Centreville, where a constant supply of said articles will be kept on hand.
Jan 25

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber having now in his employ one of the best Blacksmiths on this shore, informs Agriculturalists and the public generally, that any work in the above line will be neatly executed at his shop, adjoining Mr. Horgan's, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOMAS HEMSLEY
Near Wye Mill, Queen Ann's county Md.
Jan 15

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, use James M. Lambdin, Robert C. Armstrong, Survivor of James Armstrong, Isaac Winchester, state use James B. Ringgold use Alexander Fridge and William Morris, Jenkins & Stevens and Solomon Lowe, use Samuel Groome, use Richard Denny, also by virtue of an execution for officer's fees against James Seth, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 29th of the present month at the Court House door, in the town of Easton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the farm where the said Seth now resides, situate in the Bay-Side, called "Stridges", containing 2 hundred and a half acres of land, more or less; also six head of Horses, one yoke of oxen, fifteen head of cattle, one gig and harness and twenty five head of Sheep, seized and taken as the property of the said James Seth, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and execution and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff.
March 5 ts

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, (from Talbot county) on Wednesday the twenty third day of February last, the following negroes; to wit: a negro man named SAM, about forty years of age, well made, of a very dark complexion and nearly black, of a pleasant countenance when spoken to and has lost some of his fore teeth; a negro woman called ANNE, or ANN of a dark complexion, is about thirty five years of age, very talkative and impudent, of low stature and walks lame having been injured in her right hip; also a negro woman called ELIZA aged nineteen or twenty years, who took with her, her infant child Mary who is about three years old—Eliza is spare made and a likely black girl—a freeman called HARRY who was formerly the property of Miss Molly Goldsborough & who is the husband of Eliza, went off in company with them. Harry is a dark mulatto about five feet, 6 or 7 inches high is about thirty years of age, has been bred a waiter and is polite and obliging—Harry has a pass for himself, and has probably been working the last season on the Canal near Middletown, and no doubt he has acquaintances in the neighbourhood and where these absconding slaves may probably be lurking—Ann lived in the city of Washington about twelve months previous to November last, with Mr. Robert Harrison and previous to that time she lived with the subscriber John Harrison, in Chester Town—Sam and Ann are the property of J. Harrison, and Eliza and her child belong to the estate of Thomas Harrison, deceased, and were levied on by the late Sheriff of Talbot county, by virtue of sundry executions. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering the said negroes to E. N. Hambleton, late Sheriff of Talbot county, if taken out of the state, or a proportionable part for each with all reasonable expenses—if taken in the state \$10 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the said negroes with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN HARRISON, Chester Town.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
late Sheriff of Talbot county.
March 5

MARYLAND: Kent County Orphans' Court.

February 22d, A. D. 1825.
On application of Dr. Morgan Brown Executor of Joseph Brown, 4th, late of Kent county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of February in the year of our Lord 1825.
Test CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent county

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 22d day of February 1825.

MORGAN BROWN, Exr.
of Joseph Brown, 4th, deceased.
March 12 Sw

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.